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Vol. 59 SEP 23 1918
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No. 12

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

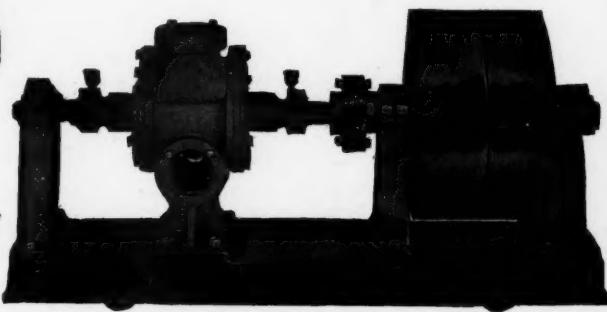
SEPTEMBER 21, 1918

Entered as second-class matter, May 12, 1891, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription Price: United States, \$3.00; Canada, \$4.00; All Foreign Countries in Postal Union, \$5.00.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Vol. 59

New York and Chicago, September 21, 1918

No. 12

Meat Packers' Convention to be a War Gathering Worth While

The annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association is now only three weeks distant. It will be held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 14, 15 and 16, and it is expected that it will be one of the most important gatherings in the history of the trade.

War conditions confront the trade, and it is more than ever necessary that the "get together" spirit which has pervaded the industry ever since the A. M. P. A. was formed should be fostered and magnified if possible.

It is a "get together" campaign first of all to help win the war. And to do that the trade must be in the best possible shape, for meat products are the basis of war rationing. The meat packing industry is proud of the record it has made in supporting the Government since war was declared. But to maintain that record there must be thorough co-operation, and nothing promotes effective co-operation like personal understanding such as is brought about by these annual meetings.

Besides, there is the future to consider. After the war is over what is to happen? It is not surprising that interest in this year's convention programme is at a high pitch.

Convention committees are hard at work. All have not announced their complete plans, because the desire has been to get the best attractions possible, and plan the most effective programme, and this takes time. But things have gone far enough to predict that this will be as interesting and valuable a meeting as has been held since the formation of the association in 1906.

Speakers at the Business Sessions.

The business sessions of the convention at the Hotel La Salle will be held in the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday. This gives the entire forenoon for private business and for visits to the Stock Yards and packing plants of Chicago, the greatest packing center in the world. The business programme will include addresses by prominent men and papers on packinghouse matters by leading experts which will be too valuable to miss.

The trade and associate members will gather at convention headquarters as usual. An entire floor of the Hotel La Salle will be given up to trade headquarters, where associate members will exhibit their wares and greet their friends. This is a feature which has always proved of value, since it gives a member a chance to see men on one floor in one day that it might take days and miles of travelling to meet otherwise.

The reception of members and visitors will be a special feature this year, under the direction of Chairman "Jack" Hall of the reception committee. He has some surprises up his sleeve which he will not divulge, but those who know "Jack" Hall know what to expect.

War Pictures at Convention Smoker.

The entertainment committee, under Chairman Beecher Starbird, is arranging a programme especially appropriate to war time. The convention smoker, to be held at the Hotel La Salle on Monday evening, will have as its feature the wonderful Newman war pictures, which will be shown here for the first time in America.

These pictures were taken by special arrangement with the French government, and not only show scenes at the front, but also details of the wonderful supply system for the American army, which packers and packers' employees have had such a prominent part in making possible. Professor Newman himself will be present, and describe his experiences in taking these pictures. The smoker will also have the usual musical and entertainment trimmings, but the war note will be prominent throughout.

The third day of the convention, Wednesday, will be given over to a trip to the famous Great Lakes Naval Training Station under the direction of the entertainment committee. This will be one of the most interesting features of the week. Wednesday is the day for

the weekly review of the 40,000 sailors in training at this great naval base, and the A. M. P. A. visitors will have a special section reserved for them at this review, by the courtesy of Captain Moffett, the commandant. They will see the drill and hear John Philip Sousa's marvellous Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band of several hundred pieces, whose playing is said to be one of the wonders of war-time. It is expected also that the visitors will enjoy mess with the sailor boys.

Plans for the Annual Dinner.

The dinner committee, under Chairman John Agar, has already issued its announcement concerning the annual dinner, which will be held at the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel, the scene of former dinners, on Tuesday evening. This dinner will be strictly informal in dress and wholly patriotic in tone. The committee announces that the menu will be ample, but strictly in accord with Hoover rules, and that only steaks from light cattle will be served.

The dinner souvenir which guests will receive this year has been manufactured especially for this event, and those who have seen it are very enthusiastic over its appropriateness.

Chairman Charles E. Herrick of the hotel committee has sent out a typical floor plan of the Hotel La Salle to all members, and those desiring to reserve rooms may do so by communicating with him care of the Brennan Packing Co., Chicago.

The list of committees having convention arrangements in charge is as follows:

Banquet—John Agar, of John Agar Co., Chicago, chairman; R. W. Howes, secretary; E. S. Waterbury, W. B. Allbright, H. E. Cragin, Thomas Brennan.

Entertainment — Beecher Starbird, of Armour & Co., Chicago, chairman; David Robertson, M. D. Harding, Carl Overaker, J. S. Hoffmann, H. Erickson, C. L. Coleman.

Reception—John W. Hall, of Cross, Roy & Saunders, Chicago, chairman; C. L. Culver, F. K. Higbie, D. E. Hostetter, F. A. Hart, William Mullally, George W. Sayer.

Hotel—Charles E. Herrick, of Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, chairman.

Press—Edward S. La Bart, of Wilson & Company, chairman.

Secretary Robert G. Gould of the American Meat Packers' Association has direction of the business program, and Fred R. Burrows of the executive committee is in general charge of convention matters at the Chicago end.

The Programme

Monday, October 14.

Reception of members and visitors, and registration at Convention Headquarters, Hotel La Salle.

Opening Session of Convention, with prominent speakers on practical subjects.

Convention Smoker at Hotel La Salle, with Newman's War Pictures, shown here for the first time.

Tuesday, October 15.

Continuation of Convention Session. Action on important trade matters. Election of officers.

Annual Dinner (informal) at the Congress Hotel. Prominent public men as speakers. War Souvenir.

Wednesday, October 16.

Trip to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Mess with the sailors.

Every Day.

Trips to the Stock Yards. Trade Exhibits and Headquarters at the Hotel La Salle.

September 21, 1918

BACKING OUR SHIPS WITH AMERICAN DOLLARS

What Our New Merchant Marine Will Mean After the War

By Edward N. Hurley, Chairman U. S. Shipping Board.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the third of a series of articles on business after the war by the man at the head of our great national shipbuilding programme. These are matters which merit the serious attention of every business man, even in the midst of war's absorptions.)

The United States is the greatest coffee consuming nation in the world. We buy every year from Brazil about \$100,000,000 worth of coffee. Potentially, that should be the greatest influence for sales of our own products to Brazil. Actually, this coffee consumption has yielded to the United States only a fraction of its potential benefits.

European shipping concerns have controlled practically all shipments from Rio de Janeiro and Santos to New York and New Orleans. About two-thirds of the coffee comes to New York and one-third to New Orleans. An average of three ships a month were required in normal times to carry to New Orleans the 2,000,000 bags for the South and Middle West. In a well-balanced trade, these ships would have been available for return cargoes of American products.

The Middle West, especially, might have been in an advantageous position, because it could command lower railroad rates to New Orleans than New York. But the ships of this coffee fleet, all under foreign flags, made no effort to secure return cargoes. After discharging coffee, they loaded with cotton and other raw materials for European manufacturers. They steamed away to Europe, took on cargoes of manufactured goods made largely from American raw materials, and carried these back to Brazil.

Lacking ships to South America and banks on that continent our coffee importers had to pay exchange and commission to European banks. The foreign ships upon which we depended provided a smooth highway for Brazilian coffee into New Orleans, greased the way for American raw materials to reach European mills, and carried European goods to Brazil, where they were paid for with the Brazilians' profits on sales of coffee to the United States. These foreign ships were so routed that they rendered their first service to the European exporter, their second service to the Brazilian coffee grower—and we came in for service after that.

Our foreign trade has been full of opportunities like this. But, lacking American merchant ships and American banking facilities in other countries, we have let the foreigner improve the opportunities.

Now we are building a real merchant marine. American banks are establishing foreign branches. The American ship and the American dollar are going to work together; the more attention we pay to this great field of business the harder they will work for us.

Shipbuilding for War and Commerce.

Shipbuilding for war purposes has made a tremendous appeal to the American imagination. We must now put our merchant marine into the Nation's thought in just the same way. These are the Nation's ships. They will increase prosperity for people in the corn belt even more than those on the seaboard. They will serve the farmer and consumer even more than the manufacturer and exporter. When we get the American merchant marine into the daily thought of every producer, and our boys and girls play with shipping toys, and American youth con-

sider the sea in choosing a career, then we shall have something upon which to build foreign trade, foreign exchange, foreign investment.

War has made us a real creditor nation. We have bought back from European investors billions of dollars worth of American securities. We now own our own railroads and factories, and hold the bonds issued by our State, county and municipal governments. We have lent billions of dollars to the Allies, and will lend them billions more before the war ends. We have opened book accounts with nations not actively engaged in the war who want to buy goods on credit from us. Best of all, we have begun to learn new habits of thrift and investment through buying Liberty Bonds, so that peace ought to find us with the mortgage of foreign investments on this country paid off and money in pocket to lend other nations.

The world owes us a great deal of money. But our principal debtors are the great manufacturing and exporting nations, like England, France and Italy. Naturally, they will pay their debts in goods as far as possible, and much of the trade which grows out of these obligations will take the form of shipments of American raw materials to make the goods with which they will pay us. Necessity will also lead them to be active sellers of manufactured goods in South America, the British colonies, and the Orient, and in that trade there will never be either American competition or jealousy over business that properly belongs to them, because we realize the enormous sacrifices they have made for humanity, and wish to see them return to peaceful prosperity as fast as possible.

But there is trade to be built on new shipping routes between this and other countries. More than that, there is service to be rendered other countries by our ships and money.

Brazil as an Illustration.

Let us take Brazil as an illustration. When American ships go to Rio and Santos for coffee, they will carry American officers and seamen. There are no better salesmen or creators of good will in the world than the men who man merchant ships running on regular lines from one country to the other. For their employment depends largely upon freight traffic. With our coffee, brought to us in American ships, and paid for in American manufactures sent back to Brazil, our officers and sailors will work like those of other nations to get freight.

With our manufacturers making payments in goods to Brazil, there will be a direct money exchange between Rio and New York, Santos and New Orleans, instead of the old triangular payment of money by American coffee importers to Brazil through European banks. So American dollars will be working with American seamen to safeguard the trade that belongs to us.

What sort of manufactured goods will our ships carry back to Brazil?

Some of the stuff will be for consumption, such as textiles, shoes, hats, millinery, agricultural implements, office equipment, household furniture. But Brazil needs production and public service equipment as well. The Balkan war diverted European capital from her industries and communities. The world war has put her on still shorter allowances. Her prosperity thus far has rested on two

(Continued on page 33.)

PACKING PLANT SOLD AT AUCTION.

The plant of the Farmers' Co-operative Packing Co., at La Crosse, Wis., the first of these co-operative enterprises to be put into operation in that section, was sold at auction last Monday. The enterprise, in which farmers and others had bought stock, hoping to make

big profits, failed because of inexpert management.

The company was organized five years ago with a capital of \$250,000. Over 2,000 farmers and business men in western Wisconsin and southeastern Minnesota subscribed for stock. The new company paid \$120,000 for the plant of the Langdon & Boyd Packing Co., and expended \$25,000 in improvements on the buildings. Promotion expenses exceeded \$30,000, according to figures submitted at the annual meeting of the stockholders.

Bad management resulted in \$40,000 worth of meat being spoiled. Other reverses were encountered and finally it was found necessary to close the plant early in 1917. Two attempts were made to reorganize the company, but it was found impossible to get a quorum of stockholders at the meetings. Since the plant closed business affairs of the company have been conducted by a committee of officers.

PACKER'S STOCKYARD LICENSE.

Operations of meat packers on live stock markets were made subject to Federal license in the same manner as other stockyard dealers by a proclamation issued last Friday by President Wilson under authority of the Food Control Act. Licenses must be obtained by September 19. Regulatory powers under the proclamation will be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Bureau of Markets as are those prescribed by the President's proclamation of June 18, under which stockyard firms and dealers were licensed.

The proclamation provides that all individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations, except those exempted by the Food Control Act and those required to be licensed under the former proclamation, engaged in the business of handling, buying, selling or otherwise dealing in live or dead cattle, sheep, swine or goats, in or in connection with places, establishments or facilities commonly known as stockyards, are now required to obtain licenses.

NAVY WILL TAKE LIGHTER BEEF.

The United States Navy has finally accepted the recommendation of the Food Administration to reduce the minimum weight limit on beef specifications until the larger arrivals of prime beef later in the year. This now brings the Navy in the line of the Army and the Allied armies, and is expected to relax the pressure on high specification beef, and thus to ameliorate present high price levels in prime cattle. It also gives a more equitable position to the lighter weight cattle.

No positive minimum weight is to be specified, but the Army and Navy and Allied authorities will mark the beef at slaughter rails at selected slaughter points from 850 pounds downward in weight to a sufficient minimum to secure desired supplies.

PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCT RATES UP.

Increased rates on packinghouse products moving from east of Chicago to Pacific coast points were authorized last Saturday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The new rates represent increases of from 20 to 30 cents a hundred pounds. This increase was authorized by the Railroad Administration along with other rate increases, to increase revenue of the roads under government direction.

FIXED PRICES FOR MEAT IN AUSTRALIA

Action of Government Is Likely to Cause Trouble

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, Aug. 16, 1918.

A furore has been created throughout Australia by the action of the Commonwealth Government in fixing the prices to be paid for meat, wholesale and retail. The rates were based on the amount payable for beef, under the contract with the Imperial Government in Queensland, and increased in each State at the rate of about a dollar per 100 pounds the further one got from Queensland. The price for mutton was based on a somewhat similar arrangement, except that the amount did not vary so much in the different States.

Hitherto, the prices for cattle in the States remote from Queensland showed a big increase, so that it paid owners of beef cattle to transport them from one State to the other to get the advantage of the higher markets. But under the proclamation, this advantage is largely wiped out; the increase barely pays the cost of removing the stock from one State to the other. Consequently, as the meat works are mainly concentrated in Queensland, the result of the action of the Commonwealth Government is to keep the cattle within Queensland, as owners find that they can get just as good prices there from the meat works as they could get if they sent them to other States, and without risk of loss.

The immediate effect of the proclamation was to cause a serious decrease in the number of stock offered in the sales yards in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, with consequent higher stock values; but whether this shortage will continue is a moot point. Some believe that the shortage is only temporary; that the supplies will come to hand when it is found that the prices are satisfactory.

An authority like Mr. Sydney Kidman, the Australian cattle king, has declared that he does not intend to send his cattle to Melbourne and Adelaide, over 1,000 miles across country, when he can get better prices from the meat works near at hand in Queensland.

Meanwhile the stock owners are unanimously opposed to interference with prices by fixation, while the butchers find themselves in a forked stick, and are equally loud in their denunciation of the new arrangement, as they find that they have to give more than the proclaimed wholesale prices for meat in order to get supplies for their customers.

Butchers May Have to Close Up.

Some of the butchers are faced with the possibility of having to close their establishments, and already there has been a shortening of hands, entailing a great deal of unemployment in the trade. The Minister has threatened action to deal with any withholding of supplies of stock, and an order has been issued making it an offense to withhold. There is a suggestion that a census of stock will be taken.

It is officially admitted that as the legal position stands now graziers can reap the advantage of a high market, but that the wholesale butcher can not charge the retail butcher above the proclaimed rate. It is also admitted that it would be difficult to prove

that stockholders are wilfully withholding stock from market; there may be a hundred reasons why a stock owner does not wish to sell.

The position seems to be that the trade cannot buy beef at the prices proclaimed, and they must face a loss to sell to their customers—or refrain from selling at the proclaimed prices.

The question of meat supplies bulks largely with the people in the cities, because meat has always entered so largely into the food of the Australians. A serious suggestion has been made by the union secretaries to the working classes that they should deal with the subject by eating less meat, and they have even been asked to observe meatless days. This the workers are not likely to do; there is a fiction in Australia that hard work cannot be done except on a liberal meat diet.

The butchers' union, on the other hand, strongly oppose the suggestion on the ground that they would be the greatest sufferers. The union has made a suggestion to the Federal Government that it should commandeer adequate supplies of cattle, whereupon the union will provide the labor for dealing with them.

Government Action May Be Opposed.

The master butchers, on the other hand, are proposing to challenge the validity of the proclamation fixing prices, and it is possible that they will sell at prices above the proclaimed rates so as to secure a test. In some of the country districts the position is a little more obscure than in the towns, and it is known that butchers are selling above the rates laid down by the Government.

The Government, moreover, may be attacked from the political side when Parliament reassembles, as their supporters are being whipped up by their constituents on the subject. The action of the Government is described by some of its own supporters as foolish, and that it provides a precedent that may be very dangerous at a later date, inasmuch as, while other countries are co-operating with the people on the land to produce more, the action of the Government has a tendency to restrict production of stock.

As indicating the general position of meat consumption in Australia it may be mentioned that just before the proclamation came into force the Government statistician in New South Wales estimated that the meat prices in Sydney in June were 63 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. In this connection, although it has no direct bearing on the subject, I may state that at a recent sale in Sydney yards an extra prime heavy bullock was sold for £52 10s., which is a record price.

Supply of Cattle Is Much Smaller.

The treatment of cattle in Queensland works has been somewhat delayed by the want of overseas space. The works had to close down temporarily; but they are going again. The season is expected to end in September, as against December last year. The supply of cattle is much smaller than last year, when 432,563 cattle were treated for

export at Queensland works. In the same period 253,356 sheep were also treated. On the other hand to the end of July the number of cattle treated this season will be only about 350,000 and of sheep less than 100,000. Some canning is being done at nearly all the works.

It is currently reported in Australia that a large company composed of pastoral and commercial interests intends to erect a large factory on the east coast of Australia for the purpose of canning meat, and it is stated that the Imperial Government has given a large order to such a concern. There is also some mention of orders coming from America. The reports lack confirmation.

The works at Darwin, Northern Territory, an outpost of Australia, have been continuing operations, but will close soon. Over 500 men have been employed there, and it was stated in print that fitters were earning the fabulous sum of £36 per fortnight, and gangers £26, while boys were getting as much as £14 per fortnight.

In connection with the proposal to erect works in the Gascoyne district, Western Australia, probably at Carnarvon, an expert has recommended the company to start with a canning plant, a plant for dealing with by-products, and a chilling room capable of holding a couple of days' supplies. The capacity is put down at 1,500 sheep per day and the cost at roughly £50,000. This will be a pioneer works in the Western State, except for the Government plant.

The Queensland Government has bought a small works in one of the Western districts, and has announced its intention of extending the system of State retail shops in that part of the State.

Meat Trade in New Zealand.

The shortage of shipping space is affecting the trade in New Zealand, where, although the storage accommodation has been greatly enlarged, most of the plants are full. There is a feeling locally that it may be difficult to clear the stores before the next killing season commences, but in the meantime about 5,000,000 carcasses will have to be lifted.

The companies are filling up as far as space is available, and it is calculated that between fifty and sixty steamers will be required to clear the works. Some of the works are considering the question of still further extending the storage, but others claim that they have gone quite far enough in this direction. An advance is being made against the meat in stores, but up to less than 50 per cent. only.

The New Zealand Prime Minister during his visit to London is making arrangements for the sale of next season's output of meat. It is believed that there will be some new conditions attached to the contract which will be irksome to the Dominion, these concerning the class of meat to be slaughtered.

A return recently prepared by the Government shows that the works in the Dominion of New Zealand have a killing capacity of 3,860 head of cattle and 129,150 sheep per day, while the storage capacity in 60-pound carcasses of mutton is 5,821,000. The storage accommodation added last year was equal to a million and a quarter carcasses. Sheep in the Dominion increased by over a million last year.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ILLUSTRATED ANSWERS.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—From time to time answers to inquiries appearing on this page will be illustrated with drawings, showing graphically the points in question. This applies particularly to questions of packinghouse architecture, mechanical equipment, etc., and should prove a feature of added value to those who make use of this department.)

MODERN LARD ROOM ARRANGEMENT.

A subscriber in the Southwest writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I should like to have your suggestion as to the best way to plan the lard room in a small plant which I am building. What is the most up-to-date way?

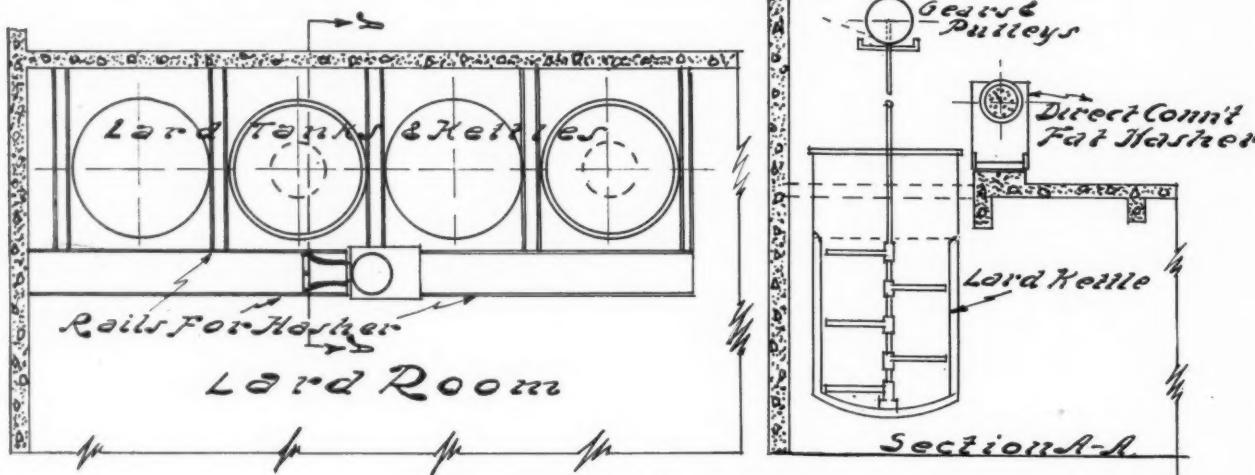
You should consult a packinghouse architect or refining machinery expert to get

lard tanks and kettles which are all arranged in one row. All the tanks are suspended from "I" beams, and there is no flooring beneath the tanks, which alone is a very sanitary feature. All fats used for lard are hashed in a direct-connected fat hasher, but instead of having this machine far from the tanks, it runs on rails right in front of the tanks, so that the fats will drop by means of a chute right into the tank.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the advisability of hashing all fats for all kinds of lard. There seems to be, however, sufficient evidence that the hashing of all fats for all different kinds of lards not

sion of late all over Germany. Great numbers of private and of municipal plants are thus engaged, according to the Leipziger Volkszeitung, and have reaped enormous profits. While the use of the autoclave progress has been increasingly extended, a more recent process in which an important part is played by benzine now threatens to oust the former, since it permits of a more complete recovery of the fats, though the final product is less agreeable in taste.

The Scheidemantel group, which uses the benzine extraction processes, is said to have distributed 300 per cent of dividends. It now looks to a monopoly of this industry in Ger-



DETAILS OF MODERN LARD ROOM ARRANGEMENT.

complete plans and ideas. In one of the most modern Eastern packing plants, however, we have seen an arrangement in the lard room which may appeal to you, as it will to all packers interested in modern methods. The designer was one of the leading packinghouse architects of the country. The lard room has several open and closed

alone saves considerable steam, which means fuel, but also increases the yield.

The sketches will give a fair idea as to the layout of this lard room.

EXTRACTING OIL FROM BONES.

The business of extracting oils and fats from bones has had an extraordinary expan-

many and is strongly supported by the war committee on fats and oils, which has decided to close at a certain date the 80 autoclave plants. The proprietors of the latter naturally are making vigorous efforts to have this order rescinded.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

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**THE
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**New York and
Chicago**

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association

Published Weekly by

The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York)

at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
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THE PACKERS' CONVENTION

It hardly seems necessary to urge men in the meat trade to attend the thirteenth annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, which is to be held on October 14, 15 and 16 at Chicago. The importance of such a gathering at this time is self-evident. Yet it might be well to recall the fact that we are at war, that the allied world relies on us for meat food for its military forces and a greater part of its civilian population, that there is a world shortage of meat and meat products as a result of the war, and that these conditions have caused

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

problems to arise which must be faced, both now and after the war is ended.

What are your war-time problems? Whether you are a packer, a curer, a sausagemaker, engaged in some allied branch of the trade, or associated with it in a way vital to your business success—no matter which of these descriptions fits you, you are having your troubles just now. They are not lessening, either. Instead, they are perhaps growing greater, what with the latest draft and other pressing problems of readjustment to a genuine war basis.

Do you prefer to stay at home and mull things over all by yourself? Is that the easier or the cheaper way? Or do you think a three-day trip to Chicago at convention time might not prove a good investment?

There you will meet men from all over the country, packers big and little, associates in all collateral lines of business. They will be just as eager to talk things over with you as you should be to talk with them. Mightn't you both get some valuable pointers out of this interchange, not to mention the moral stimulus of mingling together, hearing talks from men who know, and enjoying the fellowship of convention gatherings?

Don't let anybody tell you that this is the time to stay home and "gloom." That's German propaganda. This is the time, more than ever before, to get together and pull together. And you can't do that by staying apart. The convention programme offers the finest kind of opportunities for you to straighten out the problems that now perplex you, and to get an idea how to meet those that are coming when the war is over.

If you are not at Chicago on October 14, 15 and 16 you will be the loser!

HOLD YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

The effort to separate Liberty Bond holders not familiar with stock and bond values from their Liberty Bonds has taken a new turn. The manipulators, instead of offering to buy the bonds at inadequate prices, offer in exchange for them the stocks and bonds of various wildcat corporations, whose face value is large but whose actual value is little or nothing.

The safest investment in the world is a Liberty Bond. For a patriotic American, Liberty Bonds are the best investment in the world. It is not only a wise thing to hold them, it is a patriotic thing to do. The soldier that takes a trench and then voluntarily gives it up is not to be compared with one who takes a trench and holds it against the enemy. An American who buys a Liberty Bond and then sells it is not so good an American as one who buys a bond and holds it. This does not apply, however, to one who sells his bond because of real necessity;

there is legitimate trading in Liberty Bonds which the Treasury recognizes.

It was a wise and patriotic old colored American who refused to sell his \$100 Liberty Bond for \$96, because he would not give up the United States' promise (his bond) to pay him \$100 with interest for the United States' promise (currency) to pay him \$96, and who refused to sell the same bond for \$102, because, he said, that the \$102 must be counterfeit or else the would-be purchaser would not be willing to give it for only \$100. It is safe to say that there are no gold bricks or wildcat securities among that American's assets.

A DUTY FOR EVERY DAY

Each day every American soldier in France is confronted by a great duty. Our army there has a great task to perform, for our country, for the world, for civilization, and for humanity. Our soldiers are doing their duty with a courage and fidelity and efficiency that thrill every heart.

Each day every American citizen at home is confronted by a great duty, a duty as imperative upon him or her, as the duty of our soldiers is upon them. The American people have a great task to perform. It is to support to the limit of their ability our Army, our Navy, our country at war.

To work with increased energy and efficiency so that our national production may be increased; to economize in consumption so that more material and labor and transportation may be left free for the uses of the Government; and with the resultant savings to support the Government financially is the daily duty of every American. It is a duty that will be met by every American whose heart is with our soldiers in France, who glories in their courage and fighting ability and their success.

ALL FOR NOTHING

The daily press gave wide prominence to the doings and sayings of Francis J. Heney of California, when he was conducting the "investigation" of the meat industry for the Federal Trade Commission, in the midst of which, at the psychological moment, he announced his candidacy for the governorship of California. But the newspapers have hardly noticed the fact that Mr. Heney was defeated for that nomination, in the primaries of his own party, and the man who defeated him was the candidate of the opposite party, who came over into his opponent's camp and beat him. The outcome is significant, not only because of this unusual result, but also because of the fact that in his campaign speeches Mr. Heney largely ignored the war and devoted himself mainly to an appeal for votes on the basis of his attacks on the meat industry.

September 21, 1918

TRADE GLEANINGS

Morris & Co. will rebuild plant at Augusta, Ga., recently destroyed by fire.

The slaughterhouse of George Stenger at Sheboygan, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

The city of Brownsville, Texas, has voted bonds for the construction of a large abattoir.

A site has been purchased by Swift & Co. adjoining their plant at Birmingham, Ala., on which a large addition will be built.

It is reported that the buildings and grounds of the co-operative packing plant located at La Crosse, Wis., will be sold at auction.

Jennings-Blanding Livestock Company, Sumter, S. C., has been chartered by L. D. Jennings and J. D. Blanding. Capital stock, \$25,000.

Rio Frio Live Stock Company, Eagle Pass, Texas, incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by W. M. Stafford, O. S. Harper and H. T. Harper.

The plant of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company at Sanford, Fla., main office at Richmond, Va., which was recently burned, will be rebuilt.

W. P. Eaton Packing Company, Hamilton, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by Walter P. Eaton and William M. Brown.

The United Chemical & Rendering Company, Wilmington, Dela., dealing in animal products, fats, oils, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$99,000.

J. E. Richey and J. A. Richey, of Oklahoma

City, and others have incorporated the Vegetable Oil & Refining Company, Shawnee, Okla., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Columbia Products Corporation, Wilmington, Del., to manufacture vegetable compounds, food products, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

A meeting will be held by the stockholders of the Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, Huron, So. Dak., on October 1, for the purpose of discussing plans for increasing the capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Burrows Food Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., to manufacture food products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by C. Hollender, R. Sofer, 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and M. E. Moran, Jersey City, N. J.

Packing house at Pottsville, Pa., owned by Williams and late Albert W. Seltzer, situated in the northern part of the city, has been damaged by fire. Loss is estimated at \$40,000. Flames starting in smokehouse communicated with tank of ammonia. Thousands of cans of lard destroyed.

Wallabout Merchants' Warehouse Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., warehousing and refrigerating, to deal in food products, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$350,000 by G. Dressler, 950 St. Marks avenue; M. Miller, 827 Eastern Parkway, and L. Lowy, 1382 East 15th street, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

A company is being organized in Modesto, Cal., for the purpose of establishing a packing plant at that point. The company has a capital of \$100,000 and among those interested are John C. Cuneo and J. D. Fisher. The plant will be located across the Tuolumne River, just off the Crows Landing Road, and all buildings will be of reinforced concrete construction.

YEAR'S OLEOMARGARINE PRODUCTION.

The preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, gives the figures of oleomargarine production in the United States for the year, as shown by stamp sales, indicating production almost one-third greater than that for the previous year. Government figures show oleo production for the twelve months ending June 30, 1918, as 336,344,810 lbs., compared to 232,643,166 lbs. for the previous twelve months.

Revenue derived by the United States from taxation on oleomargarine for the year amounted to more than two and a third million dollars, of which over a million and a third dollars was paid in direct stamp tax, and nearly a million dollars additional in special taxes levied on manufacturers and dealers.

Comparative figures of production, as shown by stamp taxes, including both oleomargarine and taxed butter, were as follows:

	12 Mos. 1918	12 Mos. 1917
Oleo, colored, lbs....	4,502,250	4,577,168
Oleo, uncolored, lbs..	331,842,560	228,066,008
Total oleo, lbs....	336,344,810	232,643,166
Adulterated butter, lbs.....	62,198	147,552
Renovated butter, lbs.....	19,056,092	27,958,440

AUGUST OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of August, 1918, was 10,702,166 lbs. uncolored and 146,736 lbs. colored, a total of 10,848,902 lbs. This was slightly less than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago; it was about three-quarters of a million pounds less. Renovated butter production in the Chicago district in August totaled 398,687 pounds.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
August, 1917	11,644,228
September	15,617,374
October	19,076,596
November	16,917,082
December	17,156,959
January, 1918	18,355,165
February	20,315,955
March	17,128,288
April	12,777,094
May	13,920,829
June	11,298,221
July	11,191,912
August	10,848,902

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Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

New High Records for Hogs and Cattle—Future Prices Irregular—Lard at New High Level, Pork and Ribs at New Low, Rallying.

The feature of the provision market during the past week has been the continued and pronounced strength in hogs and cattle, and the pronounced strength in lard, while on the other hand ribs and pork were at new low levels for the season, recovering sharply the middle of the week. The price for hogs last week at Chicago averaged \$19.95, the highest week's average on record; this compares with \$18.10 a year ago, and an average from 1911 to 1917 of \$9.80. The price of cattle struck the high price of \$16.40 average, compared with \$13.30 last year, and \$9.25 the average from 1911 to 1917. Lard was very strong and touched the high price of 27.02 for September, making new high levels for the month and for the season. On the other hand, there was for a while distinct pressure on pork and ribs, pork declining to 39.35 for September, and ribs to 23.15 for October, both markets showing a decided recovery.

The position of the livestock market was a very important factor in the entire situation, the market being greatly disappointed that the prices for product did not show an immediate response to the extraordinary prices for livestock. There seemed to be, however, distinct pressure on the market, and for a time offerings were in large vol-

ume. The mid-month statement of stocks was rather disappointing to holders, showing a total of ribs of nearly three million pounds more than last year, and a total of short clear sides of nearly five million pounds more than a year ago. The comparative mid-month statement of stocks at Chicago follows:

	Sept. 15, 1918.	Sept. 1, 1918.	Sept. 15, 1917.
Mess Pork, reg., bbls.	8,847	10,385	10,749
Lard, new, lbs.....	17,770,114	16,096,402	43,473,620
Lard, old, lbs.....	152,884	670,056	.....
Other Lard, lbs.....	22,272,060	17,956,191	7,785,828
Short Rib Sides, lbs. 13,906,657	14,115,616	11,123,531	.....
Extra S. C. Sides, lbs 5,549,476	7,066,913	736,141	.....

The prices are extremely interesting for livestock, and the comparison of averages for the past week, giving the high record prices for hogs and cattle, and the very high prices for sheep and lamb are most interesting reading, when compared with the prices of the preceding years. This statement, showing the averages for the week at Chicago, follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	\$19.95	\$16.40	\$11.85	\$17.25
Previous week.....	19.25	16.25	11.90	17.40
Cor. week, 1917.....	18.10	13.30	11.35	17.75
Cor. week, 1916.....	10.65	9.55	8.00	10.90
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.25	9.05	5.45	8.50
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.80	9.30	5.70	8.50
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.35	8.50	4.35	7.05
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.39	8.10	4.25	7.10
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.91	6.85	4.00	5.90
Av. 1911 to 1917....	\$0.80	\$9.25	\$6.15	\$9.40

*Highest week's average on record.

The movement of cattle has been very large for some time past, due to a considerable extent to the light weight cattle in the

southwest. The receipts at the leading points the past week were 332,000, against 241,000 last year; there were a good many light weight cattle in this movement, and the run of light weight cattle is expected to continue, on account of the feed conditions in the southwest. Since the latter part of August, however, there has been a distinct improvement in feeding conditions and the fall pasture has materially improved, but the supply of feedstuffs available for winter will be largely restricted, and it is believed that there will be a good many cattle which must be moved out of the southwest, either into other sections of the country or to market. On account of this the Food Administration is urging all the consumers of the country to, as far as possible, buy and eat the lighter weight cattle, so as to afford a market for such cattle, and also be able to get their food supplies at a considerably better price than they would if they buy such cattle, instead of the heavy weight cattle, which must be reserved for the Army and Navy of this country and the Allied Army. The plan of the Government is that the armies shall have the heavy beef, and this is being reserved for the men at the front. As a result, there is this demand for the heavy beef, and if the public comes into competition with this demand, it may result in the public's supply being restricted, because the armies must have the beef. On the other hand, if the public will buy the light weight cattle it will serve two purposes, one, of their being able to get supplies at a lower price, and also to maintain an average price for the country,

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CHICAGO

September 21, 1918

and remove this demand from the competition with the needs of the army and navy.

BEEF.—The market continues strong and higher all around. Mess, \$35@36; packet, \$36@37; family, \$39@40; East India, \$58@59.

LARD.—The market remains firm with hogs. Quoted, City, \$27; Continental, \$28.75; South America, \$29.15; Brazilian kegs, \$30.15; compounds, \$22.50@23.75, nom.

PORK.—Trade is quiet, with values a shade lower. Quoted: Mess, \$47@47.50; clear, \$44@53, and family, \$52@54.

SEE PAGE 81 FOR LATER MARKETS.

HOGS OUT OF LINE WITH PRODUCTS.
Difference Is So Marked as to Encourage
Belief That Hogs Will Not Go Higher.
(Special Letter to National Provisioner from W. G.

Press & Co.)

Chicago, September 18, 1918.—The receipts of hogs in Chicago today are 9,000, of which 3,500 were to packers, leaving only 5,500 hogs to make a market, just about equal to one of the large packers' purchases for one day. The market is naturally strong on such a light run, but there are not hogs enough to encourage competition, and while the price is firm, dullness prevails.

It is reported that the Railroad Administration is encouraging a short haul on livestock, particularly hogs. This works against the receipts in Chicago. Then again the markets of the West are paying prices that encourage shipments in their territory to their market. The market in Omaha yesterday had a top of \$20.35, St. Louis \$20.75, St. Joseph \$20.55, Kansas City \$20.75, Denver \$20.50. With a top in Chicago of \$20.90, there was nothing to attract hogs to the Chicago market. While receipts are not liberal enough to look for any price break at the present time, hogs are selling so much

out of line with the cured products that we do not see how there can be much further advance in hog values. We are approaching a time when receipts will be liberal enough to check any advance. At least that has been the experience in hog markets in past years.

Hogs break around this period every year. Omaha and Indiana have been late with their hogs. They usually market hogs early and they are now showing signs of having some hogs ready for market. Pittsburgh and Buffalo receipts are getting better, and so also is Indianapolis. Yesterday the Indianapolis market was 25c. a hundred lower than Chicago early, and it is reported that it had the effect of lowering the late Chicago market. Kansas City is having a good run of hogs, but of course Kansas City is getting increased receipts on the bad corn crop.

Dry weather has forced a lot of cattle, and is also forcing a lot of hogs to market. Of course the extra hogs that are coming to market will bring us lighter receipts later on in that section, but there is a world of hogs in the country that will be ready for market in three or four weeks. Receipts at the present time include very few new crop hogs. About 25 per cent. of the hogs are feed lot hogs and a few scattered well cared for

very early pigs are coming in parts of loads. We think that we can soon look for an odd load of the new crop.

Three-fourths of the hogs coming are sows and packers, which are selling about \$1@1.25 a hundred under top hogs. The top in Pittsburgh yesterday was only 10c. a hundred over the top in Chicago, and in Buffalo the top was 25c. a hundred over Chicago. This shows that the demand by Eastern packers on Western markets will not be as keen from now on. This will help to check any further advance on the Chicago market.

Cuts of cured hog products, such as plates, jowls, picnic, ribs and heavy side meats, continue to be cumbersome. The Southern brokers say that they are not selling this class of meats as they have formerly sold them, as the high wages in the South bring a demand for higher grade foods and the cheaper cuts formerly used have been neglected. Then there is a great scarcity of labor in the South, and the demand from the North with good wages has taken considerable of their negro population, thereby cutting off the demand for these cheaper cuts of hog products. Also the class of hogs coming to market creates more of these rough cuts which makes the situation still more cumbersome. This would suggest another reason why hogs are high enough.

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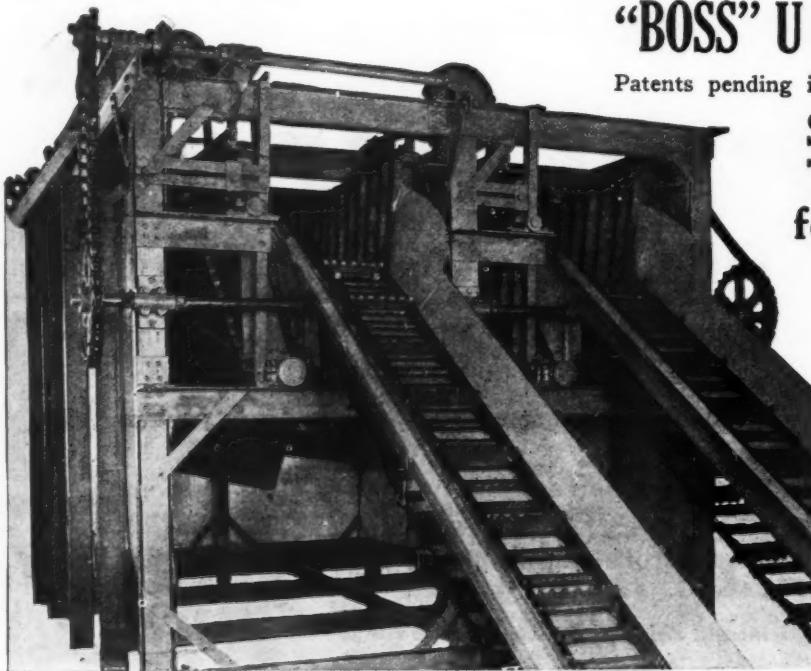


Illustration shows CUDAHY BROTHERS' Twin Unit at Cudahy, Wis. 404,000 hogs were cleaned in this machine from December 1st to May 1st. THE SPLENDID RESULTS OBTAINED INDUCED CUDAHYS TO ORDER ANOTHER TWIN UNIT.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The position of tallow continues very firm; while there has been a very large movement of cattle at the interior, resulting from the feed situation in the southwest, so that the actual receipts have been much in excess of previous years. The demand has been excellent, and the average price of cattle last week was at new high levels for the season. The high price for cattle means a high price for all the products including tallow, and there can be but little pressure on the market, as a result of the high cattle costs.

The position of competing fats has also been quite a factor in the market. The tendency of the trade seems to be to look for maintained prices, particularly if the movement of cattle should fall off at the west, as a result of the rush of marketing of light weight cattle. In connection with this factor, the tallow production from the light weight cattle is, of course, less than that from the heavy weight, and this is a factor which is having considerable influence. Prime city tallow in the local market was quoted at 18½c., with city special at 18c., loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is firm and quiet; there has been a fairly steady demand during the month, and offerings have been taken at full prices. There is no prospect of any special-change in conditions. The demand is rather continuous and persistent, and supplies are being absorbed about as fast as produced. The market was quoted at the close at 21½c. for oleo.

SEE PAGE 81 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—Trade is quiet but prices firm. Extras are quoted at 26½c., according to quality.

PEANUT OIL.—The market is dull, with consuming demand quiet. Foreign oil is quoted at 18@18½c., sellers' tanks, f. o. b. the coast, and edible on spot in bbls. at 21@21½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is featureless and quotations are nominal. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3.20@3.25; 30 degrees at \$2.70@2.75, and prime, \$1.75@1.80.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—A fair trade is reported from consumers and values are firm. Sellers' tanks from the coast prompt shipment are quoted at 16c. Spot is quoted at 18½c.

CORN OIL.—Trade is rather quiet, but the market for crude is firm. Crude is quoted at 18@18½c. in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—Although trade shows little improvement, values are well held. Manila oil is quoted at 15½c. prompt and 16c. future. Ceylon, sellers' tanks, prompt shipment, at 16½@16½c. Ceylon, 17½@17½c., in bbls. Cochin, 18@18½c., in bbls.

PALM OIL.—There was no change in this market during the week. Prime red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 18@18½c., nom., in bbls.; Nigar, 50c., nom.

GREASE.—A stronger tone was in evidence due to firmness in other greases. Yellow, 16½@17c.; bone, 16½@17c.; house, 16½@16½c.; brown, 15½@16c.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, September 19, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.73½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.72½
Commercial, 90 days	4.70½
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days	5.53%
Commercial, sight	5.48%
Bankers' cables	5.47
Bankers' checks	5.48
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	47½
Commercial, 60 days	47½
Bankers' sight	48
Bankers' cables	48½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' sight	29.60
Bankers' cables	30.00

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 19, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4½@4½c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 5½@5½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda, 2½@2½c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per 2,000 lbs. Clarified palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; Lagos palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; yellow olive oil, nominal, \$4.50 per gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 20@21c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 17½@18c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.58 per gal.; soya bean oil, 18½@18½c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmaker's 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.68@1.70 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 18½c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 60@61c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 41½@42c. per lb.; crude soap glycerine, 37½@38c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 61@62c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 17@17½c. per lb.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, September 19, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green: 8@10 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 29½c.; Sweet pickled: 8@10 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 18@21 lbs. ave., 29@29½c.

Skinned Hams—Green: 14@16 lbs. ave., 31c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 31c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 31c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 30½c. Sweet pickled: 14@16 lbs. ave., 31c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 31c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 31c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 30½c.

Pinenic Hams—Green: 4@6 lbs. ave., 22c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 21c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 19c. Green pickled: 4@6 lbs. ave., 22c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 20½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c.

Clear Bellies—Green: 6@8 lbs. ave., 38c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 37c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 34c. Sweet pickled: 6@8 lbs. ave., 37c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, September 19, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 43-45c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 37c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 38c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 38c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 37c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 37c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 36c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 36c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 37c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 37c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30c.; city steam lard, 27c. nominal; city dressed hogs, 29½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 39c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 38c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 37c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 36c.; skinned shoulders, 30c.; boneless butts, 35c.; Boston butts, 31c.; lean trimmings, 24c.; regular trimmings, 20c.; spare ribs, 19c.; neck ribs, 8c.; kidneys, 12c.; tails, 16c.; snouts, 12c.; livers, 6@7c.; pig tongues, 19c.

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STOCKS OF FATS AND OILS July 1.

Stocks of fats and oils in commercial channels, other than retail stocks, as reported to the United States Department of Agriculture in the comprehensive food survey for July 1, 1918, were as follows: Lard, 114,693,782 pounds; lard compounds (including substitutes other than purely vegetable substitutes) 50,410,780 pounds; solid vegetable cooking fats, 42,636,551 pounds; oleo stock, oleo oil, edible tallow, 30,770,747 pounds; cottonseed oil, 41,718,674 gallons; olive oil, 901,995 gallons; peanut oil, 4,839,931 gallons; corn oil, 2,891,457 gallons.

The figures given above include stocks actually reported as on hand by manufacturers, storage houses and wholesale dealers, and also quantities reported as in transit from these stores.

The stocks of retail dealers, as reported for July 1, 1918 are not included, since these reports are still in process of being tabulated. In a similar survey made by the department for January 1, 1918, the retail stocks constituted the following percentages of the total commercial stocks of the commodities here considered: Lard, 29.5 per cent; lard compounds, 38.3 per cent; solid vegetable cooking fats, 28.9 per cent; oleo stock, oleo oil, and edible tallow, 2.2 per cent; cottonseed oil, 2.5 per cent; olive oil, 44.8 per cent; peanut oil, 4.8 per cent.

In the case of lard and lard compounds, the stocks reported as on hand on July 1, 1918, were slightly less than the corresponding stocks for July 1, 1917, the percentages being 96.3 and 98.4, respectively. The holdings of

oleo stock, oleo oil, and edible tallow were 87.8 per cent of those reported a year earlier. The greatest decrease is noted in the case of olive oil, where the holdings on July 1, 1918, were only 35.8 per cent of the holdings for July 1, 1917. In the case of the four remaining commodities, the stocks reported represent an increase over the corresponding stocks of a year earlier, the percentage of increase being as follows: Solid vegetable cooking fats, 14.5 per cent; cottonseed oil, 8.2 per cent; peanut oil, 194.8 per cent; corn oil, 56.6 per cent.

BRITISH OIL AND FAT CONTROL.

The control exercised by the British Ministry of Food over oils and fats affects many trades which are not directly concerned with food. One of the most important of these, the soap industry, has inevitably suffered a considerable diminution in the supply of the necessary raw materials since it became necessary, on account of the scarcity of tonnage, to requisition the whole of the stock of oils and fats in Great Britain and the incoming supplies as they arrived.

The position of the trade has been rendered more difficult by the further restrictions imposed by the prohibition of the use of edible oils and fats, except in the preparation of food, and by the recent orders taking control of raw beef and mutton fat and home-melted tallow. These and other circumstances have raised many technical and commercial difficulties which make a closer association of the trade with the Ministry of Food desirable in the national interest, especially as the soap industry is directly bound

up with the production of the glycerine necessary for the production of explosives.

Owing to the recent developments indicated it has been found desirable to substitute an executive committee for the advisory committee of the soap and candle trades which, for some time past, has assisted the director of oils and fats. At a general meeting of the trade held last June it was decided to institute a soap makers' federation, and a council was elected consisting of the soap and candles advisory committee, with the addition of new members.

The council will have executive powers to investigate applications for licenses to purchase and use raw materials for the purpose of making soap and soap compounds, to fix the standard of capacity of the workshop of each federation member, and to advise the Ministry of Food on the allocation and distribution of raw materials on the regulation or adjustment of prices, and other matters.

The trade will thus, subject to the supervision of the ministry, be self-governing, and the necessary adaptation of the industry to the new conditions will, therefore, be carried out by men who are thoroughly conversant with the details of the business.

The Ministry of Food is responsible for the purchase of the raw material abroad and for the allocation of materials in bulk to the trade as a whole and for the general policy rendered necessary by a state of war. But it is desired, as far as possible, to leave the internal management of the industry and the details of administration and of the regulation of prices to be settled by a general association of the makers themselves.

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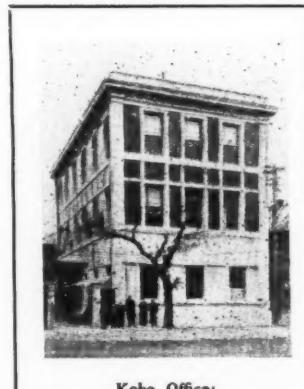
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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Limited Interest—Trade Light—Competing Oils Firm—Seed Movement Good.

The developments in the cottonseed oil market this week have been without very much influence on prices. Trading has been very quiet, and the market has been awaiting the developments of the movement of seed, the first report of the season on the oil crush, and the developments in competing oils. The position of lard at Chicago has had considerable effect, the advance in that article to new high levels showing that there is a very active demand for fats, while the position of competing vegetable fats has also been very strong, and there has been a further advance in those markets. The offerings of crude have not been heavy as yet, although with the big ginning there has been a large movement of seed, and this is expected within a short time to have considerable influence on the available volume of oil.

Some point is being made of the fact that there have been considerable supplies of old oil available, and that the total supplies of oil are relatively liberal, so that there must necessarily be a good export business, in order to dispose of these supplies. The situation in this respect is rather interesting;

with large supplies of cottonseed oil on the market it is quite possible that the demand which has been focused on other oils may be diverted to cottonseed oil. The enormous imports of other vegetables oils may be affected to some extent, although the developments the past season have shown that it was only through these very large imports that there was sufficient oil and fat supply to go around. While there is a continued heavy movement of hogs, and likely to be a large movement for the remainder of the season, there is considerable question about the available supply of cattle. This will be a very distinct factor in the supply of tallow. The movement of cattle is at present heavy, but this is due to the unfavorable weather and feed conditions in the southwest, and as soon as this heavy movement of cattle is over, it is quite possible that the receipts during the winter will show a considerable falling off. On the other hand, there seems to be every reason for believing that there is a large supply of hogs in the country and that the movement will be large, while the weights are excellent.

Even with the heavy run of hogs and the oil packing, there is such a demand for lard that prices have advanced to new high levels, showing that only by the conditions of a very large hog supply will the demand for fats be satisfied.

The demand for competing vegetable oils

is very good. There has been an advance in soya bean and coconut oil, and the supplies available on the coast are not pressing on the market, and the supplies of copra available here and on the coast have been pretty well absorbed. This situation naturally is having effect on the feeling regarding future position for cottonseed oil. The offerings of peanut oil have not been very heavy, and while the supply of peanut oil this season will be considerably in excess of last year, the situation is such that there may be a very active demand for all vegetable oils which can enter into the making of substitute butters. The demand for the army and for shipment to the Allies on the butter supply is expected to be large, and this may necessitate large production of substitute butter in this country, to meet the demand for the civilian population, and such demand will result in large buying of all oils which enter into such production.

The first report of the season on cottonseed crush and the production of oil was issued the middle of this week, and the comparison of the statement, with last year's figures, follows:

Month of August.	1918	1917
Cottonseed—		
Received at mills, tons	146,036	79,602
Crushed	45,729	37,251
On hand end of month	136,682	76,278
Crude Oil—		
Produced, lbs.	12,383,734	10,893,042
On hand end of Aug.	10,420,132	12,880,132

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Refined Oil—			
Produced, lbs	12,447,072	13,784,188	
On hand Aug. 31.....	195,665,323	195,848,239	
Cottonseed Oil—			
Imported, lbs	399,120	12,260,020	
Exported	3,500,256	160,717,996	
Closing prices, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1918.—			
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.			
Closing prices, Monday, Sept. 16, 1918.—			
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.			
Closing prices, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1918.—			
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.			
Closing prices, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1918.—			
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.			
Closing prices, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1918.—			
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.			

SEE PAGE 81 FOR LATER MARKETS.

CHARGE FOR HAULING COTTON SEED.

Cotton oil millers are not permitted by the U. S. Food Administration to pay hauling charges on cotton seed from gins located off of railroad. Where gins are located on the railroad track in oil mill towns such mills may pay switching charge from gin to mill, or may pay for hauling an amount not exceeding cost of switching. Where gins are located on the railroad track at stations distant from oil mills, and can arrange for hauling of seed instead of shipment by rail, a hauling charge not exceeding railroad freight from station at which gin is located to destination may be paid by the oil mill.

♦
COTTONSEED RUSH SWAMPS CRUSHERS

Cotton gins in Louisiana suspended operations for one week beginning Friday, as a result of orders issued by John M. Parker, state food administrator. The order is similar to that issued on Tuesday by the state food administrator of Mississippi, except that in Mississippi the suspension will be effective for ten days. Early ripening of the cotton crop, combined with inability of the railroads to furnish cars to transport the seed from the gins to the crushers, caused the issuance of the order.

♦
PROCTOR & GAMBLE EARNINGS.

The Proctor & Gamble Company reports gross sales amounting to \$176,920,519 in June



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30, an increase of \$48,370,870 over the preceding year. These figures include the results of constituent companies. After paying expenses, taxes, and other charges, a net income of \$9,719,804 remained, compared with \$7,056,494. The profit was equal to nearly \$40 a share of common stock after allowing for the dividend on \$2,250,000 preferred.

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ANALYSES SHOW LOW OIL YIELD.

August Seed Tests Indicate Deficiency Which May Mean Much.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Law & Company, Inc.)

Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 1918.—We find the average of cotton seed analyzed in our laboratories for August, 1911, to August, 1918, to be as follows:

August—	Damaged.	Meats.	Moisture.	Best		Avg.	7%
				Oil.	Ammonia.		
1911.....	6.20	57.90	11.75	20.70	3.64	45.9	44.4
1912.....	12.10	53.70	11.68	20.10	3.34	44.4	42.9
1913.....	1.90	56.40	11.77	20.30	3.48	44.9	43.4
1914.....	6.50	55.30	12.12	19.65	3.54	43.3	41.8
1915.....	1.70	54.55	11.45	18.80	3.64	41.1	39.6
1916.....	4.40	55.65	12.84	20.30	3.24	44.9	43.4
1917.....	4.00	55.65	14.00	18.70	3.60	40.8	39.3
1918.....	4.00	54.30	11.40	19.60	3.54	41.6	40.1
8-yr. avg..	5.10	55.43	12.13	19.70	3.50	43.4	41.9
						950	

For the third time in the past four years it appears that cotton maturing in dry weather will produce seed low in oil and high in ammonia. Notice the similarity between August, 1915, 1917 and 1918, and the marked difference of 1916, which was the year that we had such a heavy rainfall in that month. The seed analyzed during the past few days show an even further deficiency in oil than the average indicates.

As usual, we hesitate to make a prediction for the season based on August seed, as it so often happens that weather conditions in other or later maturing sections will reverse the composition of seed in September and October. But we believe that the mills can only play safe by figuring on no greater yield than was obtained last season. We call spe-

cial attention to the nearly two gallon deficiency of this August, as compared with the eight-year August average.

For comparative purposes the moisture shows that this season is a little better than the eight-year average, but due to the fact that most of our samples are forwarded in paper packages, and thus dry out in transit, it is safe to estimate the moisture at the mill as at least 2 per cent. higher. The difference is greater this year than usual, as

per cent., or 46.7 available gallons, and the lowest is 15.80 per cent., or 32 available gallons. This means a difference of \$19.30 per ton in the value of the oil. The lowest ammonia is 2.88 per cent., or 782 available pounds, and the highest 4.14 per cent., or 1,123 pounds. The difference in 7 per cent. ammonia meal value here is \$9.21 per ton of seed.

From the number of samples analyzed for lint the indication is that it will be very difficult to obtain the expected yield, especially from green seed. Based on almost perfect work in the lint room the average shows 139 available pounds to the ton of seed.

FAT SUPPLIES IN NETHERLANDS.

Commercial Attaché Paul L. Edwards, at The Hague, reports that on June 4 the Dutch Government announced that on account of the serious shortage of edible oils and fats in the country, a complete inventory of oils, fats and similar raw materials would have to be taken. Dealers were notified that they had to communicate to their communal authorities a statement of their entire stocks and private individuals were ordered to com-

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September 21, 1918

municate any stocks that they might have over 25 kilos. On June 5 the sale, delivery, or transportation of edible oils, fats, butter and oil-bearing seeds was prohibited, except as directed by the Royal Bureau of Meats and Fats.

A butter, margarine and fat ration of 250 grams (0.55 pound) per week per person, went into effect on June 6. Commencing with that date, restaurants, hotels, emergency kitchens, etc., were no longer allowed to serve meals except upon receipt of a

10-gram coupon for each meal. This ration applied to butter, normal margarine, mixed margarine and fat.

On July 15 the ration was reduced to 25 grams per day, by lengthening the period of consumption for 250 grams from 1 week to 10 days. When this measure was announced the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce gave full explanations of the measure and also made a statement, of which the following is a resumé, regarding the country's oil, butter and fat stocks and requirements:

"The total amount of raw materials for the manufacture of margarine, which were in the Netherlands on July 6, 1918, was 15,618,000 kilos. Part of this stock would be required for technical purposes, but the deficit thus created would be refilled by fats obtained from the slaughtering of cattle. The production of butter during the 1916-17 fiscal dairying season was 60,000,000 kilos; during the 1917-18 season it is estimated at 52,000,000 kilos; and during the coming season it is estimated at 30,000,000 kilos.

"The cause of the falling off in the butter production is twofold: (1) The reduction in cattle stocks, and (2) the non-arrival of feed-stuffs. The stocks of butter in cold storage in the Netherlands on May 1 of this year were 1,200,000 kilos. Thus the total stocks of butter available for the year would be 31,200,000 kilos. Of this amount, since May 1, 9,500,000 kilos have already been consumed, which, with the margarine produced from the above-mentioned stocks on hand, would give a total of 36,318,000 kilos to last until the end of April, 1919. During the last few weeks the consumption of margarine and preparations not containing butter has been 850,000 kilos per week and the consumption of butter 930,000 kilos—a total of 1,780,000 kilos per week.

"Hence the reduction in the fat and butter ration. Unless raw materials arrive from oversea, the ration will obviously have to be reduced still further—possibly to 125 or even 100 grams per week."

Strenuous efforts are being made to increase the production of cole seed in the Netherlands for margarine making. The Minister of Agriculture is doing everything possible to make the production of this oil-bearing seed as attractive as possible. Since June 5 a system of bounties has been in effect, and it is understood that considerable areas have been planted. For each hectare of meadowland that is converted into cole seed producing land, the Minister has promised a bounty of 450 florins, the equivalent at the normal rate of about \$75 per acre.

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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES steady. It is reported that the same big packer that moved his native bulls also sold his branded bulls at 19½c. along with the other hides. Tanners look for further lots of hides as the end of the month nears. The rather large slaughter of branded cattle is considered in excess of sales made, and such hides are expected to be allotted when their number can be more definitely obtained. Native steers are topped at 30c.; heavy Texas steers quoted at 28c.; light Texas steers, 27c.; extreme light Texas steers, 24c.; butt brands, 28c.; Colorados, 27c.; branded cows, 23c.; heavy native cows, 28c.; light native cows, 24c.; native bulls, 21½c., and branded bulls at 19½c. last paid. Small packer hides quiet. No business going on. All hides have been moved for present quarter kill, sales specifying monthly production so that there will be no oversales.

COUNTRY HIDES quiet. No active trading going on. The situation has a firm undertone due to the rather limited available supplies and to the meager receipts. Tanners seem eager for hides, especially of the light weight varieties. There are a couple of inquiries in the market today for heavy steers and cows, one tanner wanting a fair sized line, but of exceptionally good quality. The market has been cleaned out of the over 60 lbs. hides, so that no business is likely in these inquiries. Receipts from the country sections are extremely small for this season of the year. Arrivals are running well for the popular extreme light weights. Dealers are still holding moderate lots of second quarter middle weight hides which are priced at 22c. Tanners are not anxious to pay this figure when August hides are priced at a cent lower and from certain sections ¾c. lower than that. Tanners seem to want to wait for the later kill rather than pay the asked rates. Dealers are working off some of these hides in connection with extremes, making the popular light hides sell the heavier ones. Offerings of the middle weight goods, however, are considerably larger than the light weight stock. All weight hides from the originating sections are quoted at 19@20½c. delivered basis, as to quality, dates and sections. Heavy steers here are quoted at 23c. last paid; heavy cows, 21c.; buffs, 20½c. last paid; extremes, 21½@22c.; branded hides are slow at 15@16c.; bulls at 15@17c., as to dates, and glue hides at 15@13c. last paid.

CALFSKINS steady but quiet. Some sales of mixed resalted city and outside city calfskins are reported at 40c. for the combination. First salted city and packer calfskins are in demand, but small supply at the maximum of 44c. Resalted city skins are quoted at 41½@41½c. last paid; outside city skins at 38½c.; country skins quoted at 34c. Deacons at \$2.50 and light calf at \$2.70 for country descriptions. Kipskins are quoted at 24c. for country run; resalted city skins quoted at 25½c. last paid and first salted city and

packer kipskins range at 27@27½c., as to dates. A sale is reported of a car of glue kips at 14½c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The situation is quiet, due to lack of offerings as packers are sold ahead to November. Native steers quoted 29½c.; spreadies, 30½c.; butt brands, 27½c.; Colorados, 26½c.; cows, 23½@27½c.; native bulls, 21c. In small packer hides trading is slow. Nearby small packers are all sold up for this period at full maximum prices.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The entire situation in this market is of a firm undertone, with very little trading of consequence going on owing to the scarcity of desirable lots. Western dealers who have May, June and July hides still on hand are firm at 22c. for buffs in connection with extremes at the same price. Some sales are noted made in Boston of choice Ohio buffs and extremes at 22c. for free of grub stock. Extremes are in active demand, and all offerings are quickly taken up at full maximum prices according to sections, etc. A car of Western extremes late salting sold at 22c. There is a very good demand for heavy cows and steers. Heavy steers are firm at 23c. for previous to August salting. Bulls are quiet at 16@17c. with some lots available at inside price. New York State and New England all weights are selling in small lots at 19@19½c. selected. Southerns are steady. Northern Southerns, 19@20c. flat for all weights.

CALFSKINS.—Demand continues for New York cities all weights, but supplies are small and dealers can easily realize full maximum prices on all lots. Last sales, \$4, \$5, \$6, and kips \$7@7.50. Outside mixed cities, \$3.75, \$4.75, \$5.75; countries are selling at \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, and in some instances 10c. higher. Car New England skins sold \$3.75, \$4.75, \$5.75.

DRY HIDES.—Market quiet and waiting. Tanners are not making any special effort to trade, and their ideas continue under maximum rates on nearly all varieties. The large importers of hides of the common descriptions are firm in their views for top values for desirable hides and quote Bogotas at 33½c. based on mountains. While the large buyers apparently are not interested in holding some inquiry is noted from outside buyers, and sales may soon be effected of such varieties as Ecuadors, San Domingos and Haiti hides. The River Plate market is unchanged.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The River Plate market is quiet with buyers anxiously waiting for allocation certificates and permits in order to resume trading in frigorifico hides. Frigorifico steers are quoted at \$53. Argentine bulls and cows at \$40, with last sales made at 25c. under ex plant. There is a fair demand for spot hides, but trading is restricted owing to small supplies. Mexicans are readily taken when offered at maximum rates, and there is some demand for Cubans also.

SOUTH AMERICAN HIDES AND SKINS.

The War Trade Board have authorized the importation of hides and skins from the east coast of South America which were purchased before June 15, 1918, but which the importer has not been able to bring into this country on account of the restrictions upon imports. Licenses will be issued for such imports, provided the Hide, Leather and Leather Goods Division of the War Industries Board certifies that the goods in question were bought or contracted for by the American importer prior to June 15, 1918, and that title has actually passed or the importer has become irrevocably bound for the payment of the purchase price.

IMPORTS OF ANIMAL HAIR RESTRICTED

The War Trade Board have placed animal hair—except horsehair, hair of the Angora goat, camel and other like animals—on the list of restricted imports. All outstanding licenses for the importation of this commodity have been revoked as to ocean shipment from abroad after September 15, 1918, and no new licenses will be issued, except for ocean shipments from abroad made on or before September 15, 1918, shipments from Canada or Mexico by other than ocean transportation, and shipments coming as return cargo from Europe and Mediterranean Africa when shipped from convenient ports where loading can be done without delay.

IMPORTS OF SHEEPSKINS.

By a new ruling of the War Trade Board applicants for licenses to import woolled and pickled sheepskins are required to furnish to the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board, before licenses may be granted, an agreement not to sell the skins so imported at a price in excess of the price fixed by the Price Fixing Committee appointed by the President.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions for the week ending September 14, 1918, are reported as follows:

From	PORK, BBLS.	
	Week ended Sept. 14, 1918.	Week ended Sept. 15, 1918.
United Kingdom.	.....	782
Continent .....	.....	.....
So. & Cen. Am.	474	5,381
West Indies	503	12,861
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	8,681
Other countries....	199	1,038
Total	1,478	28,743

From	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.	
	Week ended Sept. 14, 1918.	Week ended Sept. 15, 1918.
United Kingdom.	1,430,000	10,764,000
Continent	376,000	386,000
So. & Cen. Am.	210,000	968,000
West Indies	642,000	10,330,000
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	207,000
Other countries....	50,000	2,290,000
Total	1,805,000	12,052,000

From	LARD, LBS.	
	Week ended Sept. 14, 1918.	Week ended Sept. 15, 1918.
United Kingdom.	1,150,000	928,000
Continent .....	.....	145,476,000
So. & Cen. Am.	204,000	1,535,000
West Indies	569,000	15,526,000
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	181,000
Other countries....	85,000	335,000
Total	1,150,000	1,787,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From	Pork, bbls.	Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	.....	1,805,000	1,150,000
Total week .....	.....	1,805,000	1,150,000
Previous week	3,906	986,000	1,042,000
Two weeks ago .....	.....	565,000	650,000
Cor. week, 1917.	1,478	12,052,000	1,787,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '17, to Sept. 14, '18, last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs. ... 5,749,000	10,783,000
Bacon and hams, lbs. ... 678,896,000	614,549,000
Lard, lbs. ... 327,272,000	304,924,000
In. ...	In. ...
64,147,000	22,348,000

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C. H. A. Wannenwetsch & Co.

Packing House Architects and Engineers

563 William Street

BUFFALO, N. Y.

September 21, 1918

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Sept. 18.

The spread in steer values is growing wider and wider. Receipts of Westerns and medium and low-priced natives are liberal and the supply for the first three days of this week will total approximately 64,000 compared to 58,500 for the same period a week ago. On cattle upwards of 18c. the trade is steady to strong, the improvement being noted on the top-notchers, which are very scarce and we topped the market on Wednesday of this week with 35 head of 1,450 lb. beeves for Wm. E. Jumf of Dana, Ind., at \$19.50. Choice cattle, the kinds selling from \$18.25@19.25, sold fully steady, while on the good to choice kinds selling from \$17@18.25 the trade was uneven and anywhere from 25@50c. lower than a week ago, while on the medium to good grades selling from \$15@17 the market was off 50@75c., but on the other hand, all of the buyers seem to have orders for the cheaper grades of cattle and they are selling fully steady, especially the kinds with weight enough for the killers or quality enough for the feeders. The trend of the trade is in line with our expectations and repeated forecasts as published in these columns.

Cows, heifers, bulls, in fact everything in the butcher-stuff line, is meeting with ready acceptance. The bulk of the supply this week consists of fair, medium and pretty good kinds of heifers with a liberal percentage of light and medium-weight heifers, which kinds are poorest sellers comparatively. Canners are also meeting with ready acceptance. Liberal receipts of Western rangers are looked for during the next 30 to 50 days, but whenever it becomes apparent that the supply of rangers is pretty well shipped, then we look for higher markets on butcher-stuff as well as the medium and low priced native steers.

Despite continued light receipts, the trade in hogs has eased off 15@25c. per cwt. from the extreme high point Monday, when \$21 was paid for part of a load of hogs, and even though it looks like very moderate receipts for a few weeks longer, still the trade acts a little "top heavy." The trade is very uneven and erratic and the bulk of the prime grades sold on Wednesday from \$20.50@20.75, with the top \$20.85; good butcher mixed \$20@20.50, and mixed and heavy packing grades \$19.50@20.

Sheep-house receipts have moderated the first three days of this week, showing quite a falling off as compared with the first three days of last week. Prices have strengthened a little in most all varieties, and with light supplies the balance of the week all kinds will likely show a still further advance. Never has there existed a broader demand on both killing and feeding account than has prevailed since the beginning of the month. Stock that has been taken out on feeding account has been largely for fall grazing only, and no doubt when it becomes necessary to put them under shelter and feed hay and grain at present prices the demand will narrow, and if supplies are liberal, as expected, prices will of course work to a lower level. Idaho and Washington lambs are pretty well marketed, and as the Wyoming and Montana crops carry a bigger sort to feeders it seems reasonable to expect that stuff fit for the block will hold well up to the present range of values throughout the season. Quotations range as follows: Westerns—Good to choice lambs, \$18@18.35; fat yearlings, \$13.75@14.50; fat wethers, \$12.50@13.25; fat ewes, \$11.50@12; cull ewes, \$6@7.50; feeding lambs, \$16.50@17; feeding yearlings, \$12.75@13.50; feeding wethers, \$11.75@12.25; fancy yearling to three-year-old breeding ewes, \$18@18.50; poor to

medium quality, \$17@17.50. Natives—Good to choice lambs, \$17@17.40; poor to medium, \$16@16.50; culls, \$12.50@13; fat ewes, \$11.50@12; poor to medium, \$10.50@11; culls, \$5@8; short-mouthed breeders, \$9@11; choice young breeding ewes, \$16@17.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 17.

Cattle receipts today were 24,000, steers strong to 10c. higher, top \$19.10; cows 10@25c. higher. Hog supply was 11,000, market steady to 10c. higher, top \$20.65. Sheep and lambs sold strong to 10c. higher, top Western lambs \$17.50, receipts 15,000.

Various lots of prime steers sold at \$18.90@19.10, all new high prices here. Buyers were in the yards early and trade was active on all grades. Grass cows sold readily at \$8.50@11.75, and canners brought \$6.25@7, sales frequently 25c. higher than one of last week. Kansas grass steers sold up to \$16.25 and best Oklahomas brought \$14. Some Oklahoma steers weighing 1,030 went to feeder buyers at \$14. Receipt last week were 105,000 head, including 14,000 calves, and packers here slaughtered 56,000 of these, the largest number they ever killed here in one week. Apparently the needs of packers are urgent again this week as the supply of 65,000 head in two days has been disposed of at stronger prices. Several shipments of grass cattle from Western Colorado are here this week, the first of the season, and the supply from that source will be liberal from now on through November. Shipments of Colorado beef steers sold at \$11@14, beef cows \$8@10.50.

Speculators paid \$20.65 and packers \$20.60 for good heavy hogs, and for medium weights. Best light weights at \$20.40, bulk of sales \$19.50@20.50. Packers have been paying up to the extreme top each day recently, and yesterday one of the packers who did not fill his orders early, was forced up to \$20.65 on the late market, 15c. above the top on the early market. Stock pig trade is active again, country buyers paying \$17.75@18.60 for good pigs with packers competing with them for pigs weighing 100 to 125 lbs. and paying \$18.75@19.20 for them. Commission men here hold orders for many thousands of stock pigs and there is sure to be a good outlet for them right along.

Utah and Western Colorado lambs sold at \$17.25@17.50 to killers today, and at \$16@16.75 to feeder buyers, which prices are slightly higher than those in effect here for the last few days. Plain native lambs sell to killers at \$14.50@15.50. Fat ewes bring \$10@11, feeding ewes \$7.50@9, and a drove of 800 head of good Western breeding ewes weighing 102 lbs. brought \$16 yesterday. Receipts are running heavy and plenty of all grades of feeding lambs and ewes and breeding ewes will be available here continually for some weeks ahead.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Illinois, Sept. 17.

Heavy marketing of cattle is still the rule all around the Western circuit. Our run at this market for the week ending today totals 42,000, of which 3,300 were disposed of on the quarantine side. Grass fed steers, including a good showing of Westerns from Kansas and Oklahoma, constitute the larger end of the offerings. There is not much change in the quality. For the entire week it was very plain on the average with very few good cattle on sale and nothing that could be called choice or prime. The top for the week was

an \$18.05 sale of heavy Illinois fed cattle and a number of lots ranging from \$16.75@17.50 were reported. On this class of cattle the market is fully steady and the demand in excess of the supply. On the medium and common cattle the market is unevenly lower both in steers and in butcher cattle. Best weight Kansas cattle cleared up to \$15.75, with the lighter kinds going at \$10@10.40. The heavy run of medium and light cattle inclines us to the belief that we will notice a shortage later on and this means, of course, a higher range of prices. The reports from the Government and the states in our immediate territory indicate a shortage of feed and this is bound to influence receipts and prices.

Hog receipts total 40,000 for the week. Prices continue to advance and new records are made almost every day. At this writing the market has shown a 40c. advance over a week ago and is at the highest point in our history. We are receiving quite a few good heavy hogs but the quality of the general offerings averages only fair to good. The supply is not equal to the demand and we therefore have very few holdovers other than the late arrivals. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$20@20.75; good heavys, \$20.50@20.75; rough, \$18@18.50; light, \$20.15@20.65; pigs, \$15.25@20; bulk, \$20.15@20.65.

Sheep receipts do not show much improvement. We had 10,000 this week and could have used several times this number. Very few muttons are arriving. The market has held to a steady and very even basis on this class. They have been swinging around the \$12 mark for a considerable period. Best lambs to the city butcher brought \$17 in the early part of the week and strictly choice or prime lambs are still worth this money. The bulk of the best grade ranges from \$16.50@16.75, with the best end of the culs bringing \$11.50. Common small cull lambs range from \$8@10.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Sept. 17.

Cattle prices held up fairly well last week on liberal supplies and runs for the two days this week amount to 31,440, a fairly heavy supply, and trading this morning was stronger on the good to choice range beeves and steady on the medium to commoner grades. Choice to prime kinds, at \$15@17.75, are meeting with a broad packer demand and the fair to good grades, at \$12@14.50, are fairly active sellers. Considerable weakness was evidenced both yesterday and today in the butcher stock market, prices slumping about 50c. on top of last week's decline on nearly everything outside of the choice heavy cows. Best grades are selling from \$8.75@11, medium kinds from \$7.75@8.50. The call for good weighty feeders continues broad, but trade has been slackening up some on the medium common light kind.

On continuing light receipts the hog market has been ranging higher and trade was active again today on a supply of 7,300 head, shippers paying \$20.40 for choice light grades, making a new high point in the history of the hog trade at this market. Bulk of the supply sold at \$19.75@20. Shipping demand is broad and packers all held liberal orders proportionate for the supply. The early market was 10@15c. higher but the extreme late sales flattened out, losing the advance.

Liberal supplies of lambs were yarded this week and last and prices have held up fairly well, but today the trade on feeder lambs slumped 25@35c., best kinds selling at \$16.75 and anything outside of the choice lots being on a catch as catch can basis. Good fat lambs were steady to 25c. higher at a range of \$16.75@17.50. Good to choice yearlings are bringing from \$12.50@13.25, feeding ewes from \$8@9.25, breeding ewes from \$10@15, depending on age and quality, and fat ewes anywhere from \$9@9.75.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, September 20, 1918.—Market firm; prime Western, \$27.45@27.55; Middle West, \$27.20@27.30; City steam, 26½@27¢; refined Continent, \$28.75; South American, \$29.15; Brazil, kegs, \$30.15; compound, 22½@23½¢, all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, September 20, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 377 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 423 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, September 20, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 142s. 6d.; New York, 139s. 6d.; picnic, 119s.; hams, long, 169s. 9d.; American cut, 166s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 150s. 9d.; long clear, 150s. 3d.; short black, 150s. 3d.; bellies, 200s. Lard, spot prime, 155s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 156s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest, white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 73s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was dull and steady with hogs and corn.

Tallow.

Trade dull but market firm, with city specials at 18½¢ loose.

Oleo Stearine.

The market is very strong at 21½¢.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade quiet and featureless.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, September 20.—Hog receipts estimated 12,000. Left over, 4,496. Markets slow and steady. Choice, \$20.50. Cattle receipts, 6,000; sheep, 20,000.

Buffalo, September 20.—Hogs lower; on sale, 4,000, at \$20.50@20.60.

Kansas City, September 20.—Hogs slow, at \$18.75@20.40.

St. Joseph, September 20.—Hogs slow, at \$19.40@20.40.

Louisville, September 20.—Hogs steady, at \$19.60@20.10.

Sioux City, September 20.—Hogs lower, at \$19@20.

Indianapolis, September 20.—Hogs steady, at \$19.90@20.30.

Omaha, September 20.—Hogs slow, at \$19.40@20.40.

Cudahy, September 20.—Hogs, no market.

Detroit, September 20.—Hogs steady, at \$20@20.25.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to September 20, 1918, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 56,545 quarters; to the Continent, 64,910 quarters. On orders, 107,761 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 24,628 quarters; to the Continent, 150,554 quarters; on orders, 19,704 quarters.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	8,413	1,000
Kansas City	1,000	522	
Omaha	1,039	4,580	18
St. Louis	1,200	4,168	
St. Joseph	200	3,000	200
Sioux City	562	3,528	961
St. Paul	3,600	200	100
Oklahoma City	550	450	
Fort Worth	2,000	500	30
Denver	150	34	3,402
Louisville	500	1,000	1,000
Wichita	140	286	
Indianapolis	650	3,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	300
Cincinnati	500	900	500
Buffalo	825	2,200	400
Cleveland	100	2,000	
Nashville	100	2,500	

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	31,000	27,000	41,000
Kansas City	36,000	11,425	15,000
Omaha	16,500	3,243	50,000
St. Louis	12,000	3,452	3,500
St. Joseph	4,500	5,000	1,700
Sioux City	9,859	3,496	6,440
St. Paul	17,600	2,000	1,400
Louisville	3,537	5,223	97
Detroit		1,400	
Wichita		618	
Indianapolis	1,000	4,000	
Pittsburgh	3,000	8,000	3,200
Cincinnati	4,700	4,103	1,400
Buffalo	6,600	8,800	4,000
Cleveland	1,000	2,000	1,100
Nashville	2,200	3,500	
Portland, Ore.	1,198	681	1,851
New York	3,870	3,565	7,270

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,000	22,856	24,000
Kansas City	24,000	12,644	15,000
Omaha	14,500	8,828	41,000
St. Louis	8,900	9,491	2,000
St. Joseph	6,000	6,000	6,500
Sioux City	3,500	5,000	2,000
St. Paul	7,000	12,000	4,800
Louisville		700	
Detroit		1,870	
Wichita		3,035	
Indianapolis		6,000	
Cincinnati	1,200	3,271	1,000
Buffalo	1,260	5,300	600
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	925	1,850	3,140

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	16,000	11,708	21,000
Kansas City	20,000	13,662	13,000
Omaha	13,500	8,196	40,000
St. Louis	8,300	16,091	3,100
St. Joseph	3,000	6,000	2,500
Sioux City		6,000	
St. Paul		8,000	
Louisville		2,000	
Detroit		2,400	
Wichita		1,708	
Indianapolis		9,000	
Cincinnati	1,000	4,213	1,500
Buffalo	750	4,200	600
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	2,930	2,720	4,910

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	16,000	20,000	22,000
Kansas City	9,000	6,000	17,000
Omaha	10,000	7,000	43,000
St. Louis	6,500	7,000	3,000
St. Joseph	4,000	6,500	5,000
Sioux City		4,000	
St. Paul		3,000	
Milwaukee		4,703	
Louisville		2,000	
Detroit		1,485	
Wichita		2,341	
Indianapolis		4,000	
Cincinnati	1,400	3,886	1,000
Buffalo	300	2,600	200
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	820	2,230	3,000

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	12,000	20,000
Kansas City	6,000	5,000	6,000
Omaha	2,100	5,300	21,000
St. Louis	3,500	5,000	1,000
St. Joseph	1,400	4,000	1,800
Sioux City	1,100	3,700	2,200
St. Paul	1,000	4,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	1,700	300	1,000
Ft. Worth	4,000	1,200	1,000
Indianapolis	1,000	6,000	300
Denver	1,100	100	1,730

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.
Jersey City	6,162	2,687	16,593
New York	2,905	4,905	3,031
Central Union	3,014	893	8,498
Totals	12,081	8,485	28,422
Totals last week	10,998	9,730	38,236
			14,607
			15,206

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, September 14, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	10,912	10,000	28,042
Swift & Co.	9,894	10,400	28,134
Morris & Co.	8,865	4,600	14,083
Wilson & Co.	8,779	6,700	15,056
G. H. Hammond Co.	6,752	5,800	....
Anglo-American Provision Co.	1,273	5,400	....
Libby, McNeil & Libby	5,549	....	....
Western Packing & Provision Co.	4,600	hogs	
Brennan Packing Co.	4,700	hogs	
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	3,800	hogs	
Roberts & Onke	3,300	hogs	
Independent Packing Co.	4,000	hogs	

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	12,533	10,962	4,779
Fowler Packing Co.	2,084	....	....
Wilson & Co.	8,656	5,191	5,949
Swift & Co.	14,525	8,045	6,271
Cudahy Packing Co.	8,731	4,977	6,653
Morris & Co.	8,751	2,878	3,220
Others	1,157	1,163	....

Omaha.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,829	3,933	2,673
Swift & Co.	7,223	5,759	7,222
Cudahy Packing Co.	6,333	6,233	11,158
Armour & Co.	4,971	4,856	7,706
J. W. Murphy	....	3,393	....
Lincoln Packing Co.	264	cattle	
Packing Co.	71	cattle	
Wilson Packing Co.	71	cattle	

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 14, 1918:

CATTLE.

	Cattle.
Chicago	65,894
Kansas City	55,980
St. Joseph	10,769
Cudahy	673
Sioux City	7,474
South St. Paul	12,890
New York and Jersey City	12,081
Philadelphia	2,710

HOGS.

	Hogs
--	------

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The Hushmann Dairy Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000.

ICE NOTES.

Hood River, Ore.—Plant of the Hood River Creamery has been burned. Origin unknown.

Hickman, Ky.—Cold storage department for hotel will be built by W. H. Wellington, Louisville, Ky.

Washington, D. C.—An ice plant will be built at 1437 Pennsylvania avenue by the American Ice Co.

Buffalo, W. Va.—A one-story, 101 x 100 ft., dairy building will be erected by the Putnam Dairy Company.

Laurel Springs, N. C.—Building will be remodeled and cheese factory installed by R. L. Doughton of Raleigh, N. C.

Helena, Ark.—The ice houses, storage rooms, etc., at West Helena, owned by the Darnell Lumber Co., and recently burned, will be rebuilt.

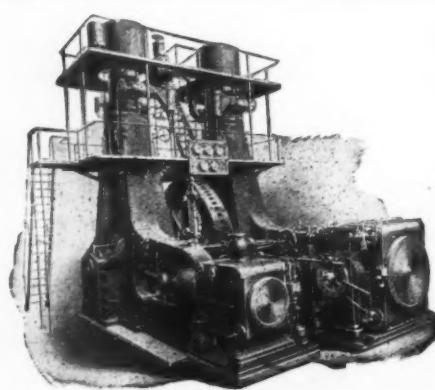
STOCKS OF FROZEN AND CURED MEATS AND POULTRY.

A summary of storage holdings of frozen and cured meats on September 1, 1918, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets, is as follows:

	Total Holdings.		Comparison of Holdings.			
	Sept. 1, 1918.	Storages Reporting.	Re-porting.	Sept. 1, 1917.	Sept. 1, 1918.	Increase or Decrease.
	Storages	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Per cent.
Frozen beef	362	185,990,644	327	100,453,086	170,241,546	+69.5
Cured beef	366	30,153,497	340	30,289,505	29,037,934	-4.1
Lamb and mutton	207	4,046,377	178	2,715,659	3,788,231	+39.5
Frozen pork	343	71,432,650	318	72,286,006	69,960,132	-3.2
D. S. pork	469	332,431,776	432	195,677,563	330,329,390	+68.8
S. P. pork	552	316,396,821	524	328,943,256	315,268,734	-4.2
Lard	605	104,505,494	564	102,171,730	102,658,110	+0.5
Miscellaneous	422	94,417,970	270	47,752,901	77,539,301	+62.4

The summary of storage holdings of frozen poultry on September 1, 1918, is as follows:

	Total Holdings.		Comparison of Holdings.			
	Sept. 1, 1918.	Storages Reporting.	Re-porting.	Sept. 1, 1917.	Sept. 1, 1918.	Increase or Decrease.
	Storages	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Per cent.
Broilers	188	5,129,876	143	3,248,616	2,089,081	-35.7
Roasters	178	1,238,700	133	4,798,346	304,648	-93.7
Fowls	200	7,279,700	151	2,770,256	2,624,934	-5.2
Turkeys	184	2,104,032	140	3,546,908	465,501	-86.9
Miscellaneous	241	7,160,121	190	6,392,042	3,114,406	-51.3
Total poultry	286	22,912,429	234	20,756,168	8,598,570	-58.6



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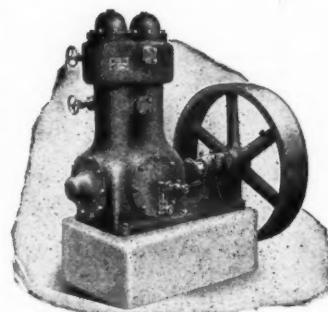
Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

or 2.6 per cent. The reports show that from August 1 to September 1 the holdings decreased 5.3 per cent. of the amount held on August 1, while the last report showed that during July, the holdings increased 0.3 per cent. of the amount held on July 1. Last year the decrease from August 1 to September 1 was 7.7 per cent. and during July the increase was 4.5 per cent.

Reports from 211 cold storages on September 1 showed that their rooms contained 15,918,395 pounds frozen eggs. Reports of one cold storage not yet received. On the basis of previous reports their holdings for September 1 are estimated as 21,775 pounds. On August 1, 199 storages reported 15,256,206 pounds. The 195 storages that reported holdings on September 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 15,668,992 pounds as compared with 19,631,413 pounds last year, a decrease of 3,962,421 pounds, or 20.2 per cent. The reports show that from August 1

Food Conservation



The use of Mechanical Refrigeration for the preservation of Food Products of all kinds, is strongly impressed upon us at this time.

From a business standpoint, however, it is as important to prevent spoilage in times of peace as it is in times of war. The slightest deterioration means a loss of profit, and probably the loss of a customer.

You can safeguard your business against such losses by using a York Mechanical Refrigerating Plant. Our Refrigerating Experts will gladly assist you in selecting the plant best suited for your particular needs.

This is simply a matter of good business—Write us.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

YORK, PA.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Specify Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE—Wernig Moving, Hauling &
Stre. Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
BOSTON—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
BUFFALO—Keystone Warehouse Co.
CLEVELAND—General Cartage & Storage Co.
DETROIT—Newman Bros., Inc.
JACKSONVILLE—St. Elmo W. Acosta.

NEWARK—American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW YORK—Roesler & Hasslacher Chem-
ical Co., 100 William St.
NORFOLK—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.,
Agency, Cor. Front and First Sts.
PHILADELPHIA—Henry Bower Chemical
Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURGH—Penna. Transfer Company,
Duquesne Freight Station.
PROVIDENCE—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
RICHMOND—Bowman Transfer & Stg. Co.
ROCHESTER—Rochester Carting Co.
TOLEDO—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

to September 1 the holdings increased 3.6 per cent. of the amount held on August 1, while the last report showed that during July the holdings increased 17.1 per cent. of the amount held on July 1. Last year the increase from August 1 to September 1 was 22.5 per cent. and during July the increase was 17.3 per cent.

Reports from 420 cold storages show that their rooms contained 5,418,587 pounds packing stock butter. Reports of two storages are not yet received. On the basis of previous reports their holdings for September 1 are estimated at 5,296 pounds. On August 1, 146 storages reported 5,182,543 pounds. The 130 storages that reported holdings on September 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 4,396,902 pounds as compared with 3,180,780 pounds last year, an increase of 1,216,113 pounds, or 38.2 per cent. The reports show that from August 1 to September 1 the holdings decreased 3.7 per cent. of the amount held on August 1, while the last report showed that during July the holdings increased 41.0 per cent. of the amount held on July 1. Last year the increase from August 1 to September 1 was 10.9 per cent. and during July the increase was 140.1 per cent.

Reports from 162 cold storages show that

their rooms contained 5,418,587 pounds packing stock butter. Reports of two storages are not yet received. On the basis of previous reports their holdings for September 1 are estimated at 5,296 pounds. On August 1, 146 storages reported 5,182,543 pounds. The 130 storages that reported holdings on September 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 4,396,902 pounds as compared with 3,180,780 pounds last year, an increase of 1,216,113 pounds, or 38.2 per cent. The reports show that from August 1 to September 1 the holdings decreased 3.7 per cent. of the amount held on August 1, while the last report showed that during July the holdings increased 41.0 per cent. of the amount held on July 1. Last year the increase from August 1 to September 1 was 10.9 per cent. and during July the increase was 140.1 per cent.

BACKING OUR SHIPS WITH DOLLARS.

(Concluded from page 16.)
products—coffee and rubber. The development of rubber plantations in the East Indies has decreased her sales of crude rubber and awakened her to the necessity of wider agricultural development—cattle raising, grain growing, and the like. This calls for investments in agricultural enterprises, the

settlement of new lands, the building of new railroads, the financing of new communities.

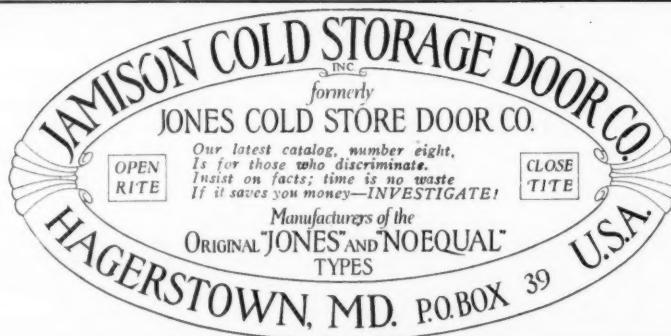
Brazil also possesses vast undeveloped water power, and is endeavoring to establish manufacturing industries. She will need a market for her bonds and stocks, and if the American dollar helps her create the basis of prosperity, it will be followed by American electrical machinery, railroad equipment, and other apparatus, thus creating freight for the return voyages of American merchant ships operating regularly in the Brazilian coffee and passenger trade.

Ships are the keystone of this whole elaborate structure.

Our Trade Has Grown Haphazard.

Our trade abroad has grown haphazard, like Topsy, and become lopsided in many ways. It has been unbalanced financially, so that our profits have gone to pay foreign shipping companies, bankers and insurance brokers. It has been unbalanced in tonnage, so that while we bought products of other nations and should have been building trade with them in finished goods, we have merely supplied raw materials for other manufacturing nations. We have been set aside on one leg of the triangular voyage when we should have been doing business direct, give and take, as we do it at home—you deal with me and I deal with you. Our foreign trade has grown against every handicap simply because of excellent American products which overcame competition on merit.

Ships are the rallying point round which we must pull all this business together, and now is the time for every American to begin studying our merchant ships and all that goes with them in the way of ocean delivery service, foreign exchange and investments, sales of American products for the out voyage and purchases of raw materials for the return trip. We will shortly have the ships. It is time to acquire the knowledge of ships which will enable us to utilize our new merchant fleet for the service of this and other nations.



NATIONAL AMMONIA

Serving Our NAVY!

Serving Our ARMY!

Serving OUR BOYS "Over There"!

Serving the PUBLIC WELFARE Over Here!

Under agreement with our Government to endure until peace with Germany is proclaimed. The distribution of a limited Ammonia supply is regulated by our Food Administration to make it meet the essential needs of our Sailors and Soldiers, and our Civil Population. We solicit the Patriotic Cooperation of our customers in performing a public duty, and put at your disposal our resources to the fullest extent you and ourselves can make them reach.

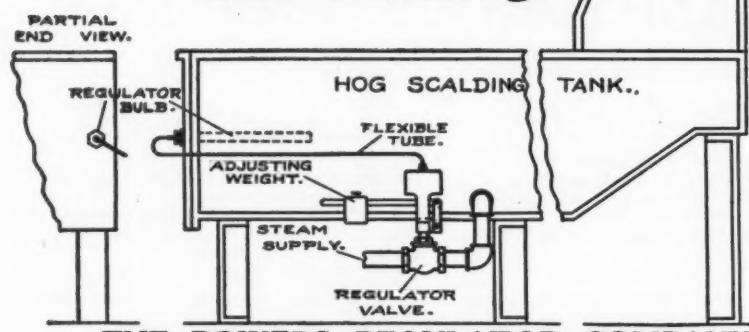
THE NATIONAL AMMONIA COMPANY

ST. LOUIS

PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK

Automatic Heat Control in Hog Scalding and Washing



THE POWERS REGULATOR COMPANY

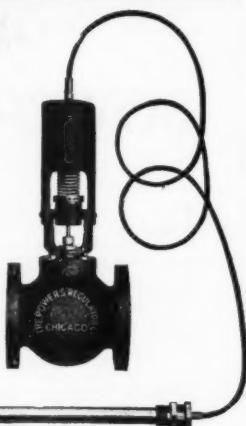
Specialists in Automatic Heat Control
964 Architects Bldg., New York. 2153 Mallers Bldg., Chicago. 375 The Federal Street Bldg., Boston.
Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

A thermostatic controller affords the only sure way to keep water properly hot in hog scalding tanks. Personal attention is irregular, and unnecessarily expensive.

Ask for Bulletin 139, and get full particulars.

If you have any other problem in heat control, put it up to us. Our thirty years of experience are at your service.

In ordering always specify size of steam valve and give steam pressure.



Powers No. 11 Regulator. Simple, Automatic. Entirely self-contained. Absolutely reliable.

THE SMITH DRYER

MADE IN 4 SIZES

3-Ft. 3-Ft. 6" 4-Ft. 5-Ft.
(Diameter) (Diameter) (Diameter) (Diameter)

ARRANGED FOR CHARGING FROM FLOOR WHERE DRYER SETS OR FROM FLOOR ABOVE CHARGING AND DISCHARGE OPENING IN HEADS.

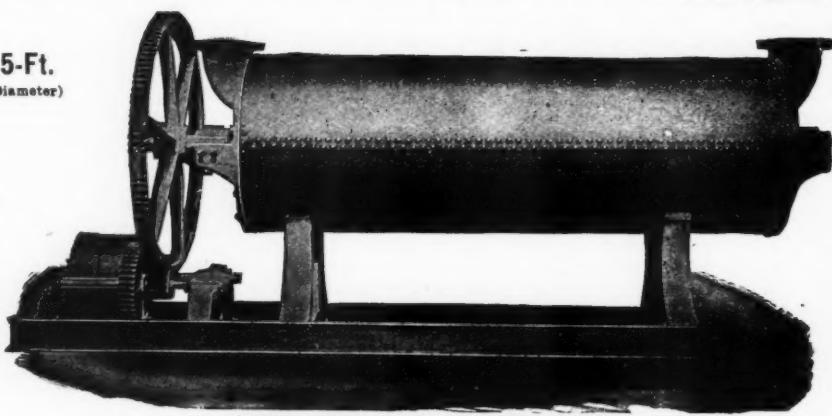
IN USE BY ALL LEADING PACKING HOUSES AND ABATTOIRS THROUGHOUT U. S. AND EUROPE.

BUILDERS OF DRYERS FOR 40 YEARS. RENDERING TANKS, LARD COOLERS, OLEO KETTLES, ETC.

Send for Prices

THEODORE SMITH & SONS' COMPANY

Foot of Essex St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.



SMITH COMPOUND GEARED DRIVE
Reduces Horse Power to Operate and Insures an Easy Running Machine

USE DOERING EQUIPMENT FOR A UNIFORM PRODUCT

Our Churns,

Melters,

Blenders, etc.

are Standard in the
up-to-date Margarine Plant.

For particulars write

C. DOERING & SON Inc.
1375 W. Lake St. Chicago, Ill.



FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

MODERN HOG PLANT IN THE SOUTH.

In a recent issue The National Provisioner published an article describing the growth of meat packing in the South, mentioning among others the Tifton Packing Company's new plant at Tifton, Ga. The illustration shown here is that of the hog killing and dressing floor of this new plant, which was designed by the C. L. Brooks Engineering Co., and equipped throughout with the Brecht Company machinery.

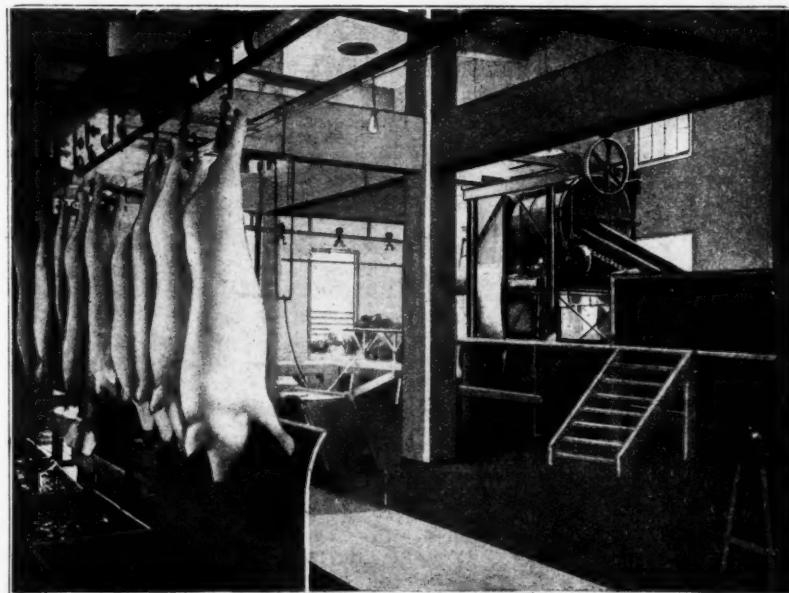
This plant is of the latest modern, sanitary design. Among other machinery of the Brecht make they have the Brecht hog scraper, dehairer and polisher, as well as the balance of the killing equipment, and claim they have put through 1,108 hogs in 390 minutes, every hog being cleaned perfectly and passed by the Government inspectors. All of the other machinery is said to be giving like satisfaction. This new plant is a credit to Tifton, as well as to the C. L. Brooks Engineering Co. and the Brecht Co. of St. Louis.

AUSTRALIA GREETS AMERICA.

Our glorious Fourth of July was the occasion of an unique celebration held in Perth, Australia, of which The West Australian, the leading morning paper, gives a glowing account. The chief event of the day was the presentation to the American Consul, on behalf of the President of the United States, of an address setting forth the sentiments of

West Australia towards America. The weather was beautiful; the schools, public and private offices having a half holiday; the streets were ablaze with color and animation, bands were playing and a happy crowd cheerfully bought badges bearing the Stars and Stripes, all for the sake of doing

honor to the United States. The copy of The West Australian containing the report was sent to The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, by the Perth office of J. S. Corden & Co., the house for butchers' requisites, whose head office is in Melbourne.



HOG KILLING AND DRESSING FLOOR, TIFFON PACKING CO., TIFFON, GA.

“BUFFALO” Latest Improved Tilting Mixer

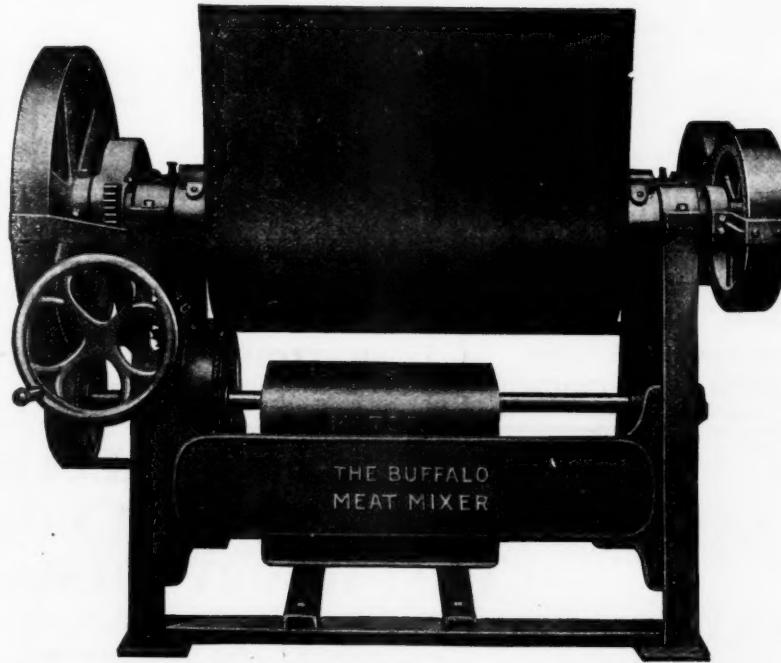
Before purchasing a Mixer, be sure and investigate the merits of the “BUFFALO.”

A Strong and powerful machine. Built to last.

Special Mixing Arms. Easy tilting device.

Already adopted as their Standard Mixer by many of our prominent Packers.

Write for Catalogue.



JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO., 50 Broadway, Buffalo, N.Y.

Chicago Section

No one but an enemy sympathizer or a rank slacker would even think of making peace now.

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$5,000 net to the buyer. This figure is not official.

To the devil with all politics, with bluster and with brag! We want men to do honor to the dear old flag.

And to think of it! Not long ago men of 45 could not get a job of any kind. Now the giddy youths of 60 are going to have an inning.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, September 14, 1918, averaged for domestic beef 18.02 cents per pound.

It is to laff to imagine some of these giddy old forty-fivers doing the hay-foot, straw-foot act. Better that than the goose or lock-step, huh?

The enemy's masterly retreats are reminiscent of the braggart who came in second in a much-advertised foot race. It transpired that but two ran.

General Pershing was 58 last week, and holds the most responsible position in his country's affairs today. 'Rah fer John! Long may he wave!

They have the satisfaction of knowing that half of 'em in Chicago didn't vote for Thompson, anyhow. It is gratifying also to be assured that Illinois as a State is loyal.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialties:
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, GARBAGE
REDUCTION PLANTS and COLD
STORAGE WAREHOUSES.
327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.
Greases, Tallow, Oils
Stearines
Tantage, Bones, Hoghair
Consignments Solicited
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

Frank A. Luchsinger, Swift & Company's Moultrie, Ga., plant manager, was in Chicago during the week. He has a great opinion of the South and its possibilities.

Ed. Hanley, well-known Chicago boy, who was with the Swift livestock end in Australia for several years is now in a similar capacity in the Argentine. Regards, Edward.

There seems to be an assured big attendance at the convention, from indications and opinions. The various committees are extending themselves to the limit to get big results.

Knock-vendors don't amount to much. About the smallest, meanest thing any man can be guilty of is to "knock" another man, or to accept a "knocker's" word, especially when founded on hearsay. Even a murderer is given a chance to speak up for himself.

Our enemies abroad are receiving our attention, and the traitors here need a whole lot more than they are getting. Every traitor bagged here means less loss of our boys "over there." Go after 'em! Get 'em! Put the fear of God in their hearts; anyhow, that of Uncle Sam.

John J. Wilke, manager of the oleomargarine department of Wilson & Company, has been made manager of the new car route department just organized, which is to take in all the company's car route business throughout the country. Mr. Wilke is a well-known hustler, which is probably the reason he got this assignment.

Robert W. Sullivan, well known in advertising and merchandising circles, has become

H. P. Henachien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHIEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

associated with Wilson & Company as advertising manager and merchandising counsellor. Mr. Sullivan comes from the paint and varnish department of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., at Wilmington, Del., where he was employed as advertising manager. He has had many years of experience in merchandising.

"It's 'going to be a ring-tailed snorter,'" says Chairman "Jack" Hall of the Reception Committee, "a dazzling, scintillating, surpassing, extraordinary, fascinating, benevolent, philanthropic, refreshing and congenial Get Together meeting of the best fellows in the world. Let's go! A long pull, a strong pull and all pull together, en masse!" That's the talk that wins! You'll sure get some reception if you go.

STOCKING UP ON NITRATE OF SODA.

The Stauffer Chemical Co., through their sales agents, the National Supply & Equipment Co. of Chicago, are receiving a number of orders for their Rex brand double refined nitrate of soda for immediate delivery. It seems that many packers and curers are stocking up on this product, believing that there will be a considerable shortage in the near future.

ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

H. C. GARDNER	F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG	
ENGINEERS	
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.	
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO	

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.	
Expert Assistance	
CHEMISTS	BACTERIOLOGISTS
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly contracts solicited.	
431 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.	

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.	
WM. H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer	
ABATTOIR PACKING & COLD STORAGE PLANTS	
Manhattan Building, Chicago Ill.	
Cable Address, Pacapco	

**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU

WRITE US! THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
 175 W. Jackson Blv'd, Chicago
 PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
 For Future Delivery
 GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

WORTHEN, Trott & SULLIVAN 200 Produce Exchange
 New York, N. Y.
 successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884
 BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 OLEO, OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
 COCONUT OIL
 United States Food Administration License Number G-62091

John Agar Co.
 Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
 Packers and Commission Slaughterers
 Beef, Pork and Mutton
 Members of the American Meat Packers' Association

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY
 Beef and Pork Packers
 Boneless Beef Cuts
 Sausage Materials
 Commission Slaughterers
 U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
 Correspondence Solicited
 UNION STOCK YARDS
 CHICAGO

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

57 Second St.
 SAN FRANCISCO

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

September 21, 1918

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 9.....	28,206	2,730	18,371	44,348
Tuesday, Sept. 10....	21,805	3,392	16,109	27,854
Wednesday, Sept. 11..	8,419	885	7,948	29,363
Thursday, Sept. 12....	16,472	2,580	18,151	31,841
Friday, Sept. 13....	8,409	1,014	11,219	23,782
Saturday, Sept. 14....	3,000	100	8,000	1,000
Total for week.....	86,311	10,701	79,798	158,188
Previous week.....	83,569	10,037	90,004	116,792
Year ago.....	70,571	9,747	66,761	84,859
Two years ago.....	52,222	7,883	98,267	108,346

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 9.....	3,057	240	2,304	5,167
Tuesday, Sept. 10....	4,018	196	1,292	12,291
Wednesday, Sept. 11..	3,714	148	742	12,375
Thursday, Sept. 12....	4,833	84	670	15,566
Friday, Sept. 13....	4,108	77	1,869	14,222
Saturday, Sept. 14....	1,000	50	1,600	5,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918	1917
Cattle.....	2,370,365	1,924,013
Hogs.....	5,811,915	5,117,437
Sheep.....	2,565,701	2,259,234
Combined receipts at eleven points:		
Week ending September 14, 1918.....	341,000	
Previous week.....	363,000	
Cor. week, 1917.....	281,000	
Cor. week, 1916.....	380,000	
Cor. week, 1915.....	333,000	
Total year to date.....	21,314,000	
Same period, 1917.....	18,583,000	
Same period, 1916.....	20,981,000	
Same period, 1915.....	18,550,000	
Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to September 14, 1918, and the same period a year ago:		
Cattle.....	322,000	314,000
Previous week.....	321,000	296,000
1917.....	241,000	187,000
1916.....	241,000	273,000
1915.....	188,000	244,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918	1917
Combined receipts at seven points for 1918 to date and the corresponding period of 1917 and 1916:		
Cattle.....	322,000	314,000
Hogs.....	418,000	418,000
Sheep.....	321,000	321,000
1917.....	241,000	187,000
1916.....	241,000	273,000
1915.....	188,000	244,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	10,000
Armour & Co.	5,400
Anglo-American	10,400
Swift & Company	5,800
Hammond Co.	4,600
Morris & Co.	6,700
Wilson & Co.	3,800
Boyd-Lumham	4,600
Western P. Co.	3,300
Roberts & Oake	2,900
Miller & Hart	4,000
Independent P. Co.	4,700
Brennan P. Co.	4,700
Others	4,700
Totals	70,900
Previous week.....	56,800
Year ago.....	62,700

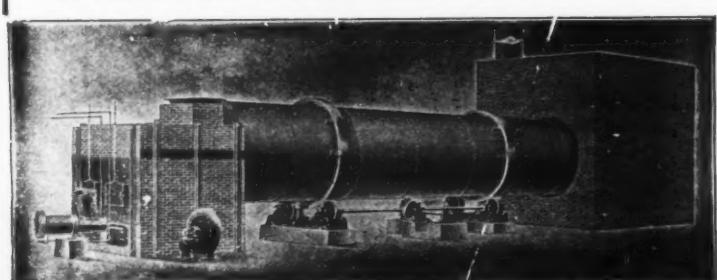
WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	\$16.40	*\$19.95	\$11.85	\$17.25
Previous week.....	16.25	19.25	11.90	17.40
Cor. week, 1917.....	13.30	18.10	11.35	17.75
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.55	10.65	8.00	10.90
Cor. week, 1915.....	9.05	7.25	5.45	8.50
Cor. week, 1914.....	9.30	8.80	5.70	8.50
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.50	8.35	4.35	7.05
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.10	8.39	4.25	7.10
Cor. week, 1911.....	8.85	6.91	4.00	5.90

CATTLE.

	\$18.00@19.56
Choice to fancy steers.....	10.75@18.00
Good to choice steers.....	10.50@18.60
Plain to good steers.....	12.50@18.50
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	7.75@13.50
Stockers and feeders.....	8.25@13.00
Good to prime cows.....	9.00@14.75
Fair to prime heifers.....	7.50@9.00
Fair to good cows.....	6.40@7.00
Canners	6.90@7.30
Cutters	8.25@8.80

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Butcher bulls	9.25@12.75
Heavy calves	7.50@13.75
Veal calves	17.00@19.25

HOGS.

Fair to good light butchers.....	\$20.50@20.80
Choice light butchers.....	20.75@20.90
Medium weight butchers, 225-260 lbs.....	20.75@20.90
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	20.35@20.65
Choice packers	19.25@18.85
Rough heavy packing	18.60@19.25
Pigs, fair to good	18.00@19.50
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	18.00@19.00

SHEEP.

Western lambs	\$17.00@18.00
Native lambs, good to choice	16.00@17.00
Yearlings	14.00@15.00
Wethers, good to choice	12.00@13.25
Ewes, fair to choice	10.50@12.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

	SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918.
Open.....	High.....
October	Low.....
October	Close.....

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

September	\$40.10
October	40.60
October	40.40
October	40.00

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

September	27.00
October	26.85
October	26.75
October	26.67
October	26.52

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

September .....	....
October	23.60
October	23.52
October	23.50
October	23.50

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

September .....	....
October	39.00
October	39.40
October	39.90
October	39.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

September	26.85
October	26.87
October	26.82
October	26.85
October	26.85

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

September .....	....
October	23.00
October	23.52
October	23.52
October	23.47

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

September .....	....
October	23.00
October	23.52
October	23.52
October	23.47

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

September .....	....
October	40.15
October	40.57
October	40.10
October	40.65

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

September .....	....
October	27.02
October	26.97
October	26.90
October	26.82

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

September .....	....
October	23.00
October	23.52
October	23.52
October	23.47

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	28	@27
Good native steers	24	@25
Native steers, medium	22	@23
Heifers, good	20	@21
Cows	14	@17
Hind Quarters, choice	32	
Fore Quarters, choice	24	
Beef Cuts.		
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	45	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	42	
Steer Loins, No. 1	43	
Steer Loins, No. 2	38 1/2	
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	58 1/2	
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	49 1/2	
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	34	
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	32	
Cow Short Loins	18	@23
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	25	
Cow Loins	17	
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	22	
Strip Loins, No. 3	14	
Steer Ribs, No. 1	35	
Steer Ribs, No. 2	23 1/2	
Cow Ribs, No. 1	20 1/2	
Cow Ribs, No. 2	16	
Cow Ribs, No. 3	25	
Rolls	25	
Steer Rounds, No. 1	27	
Steer Rounds, No. 2	26	
Cow Rounds	16 1/2 @19 1/2	
Flank Steak	26	
Rump Butts	17	
Steer Chuck, No. 1	24	
Steer Chuck, No. 2	23	
Cow Chucks	15	
Boneless Chucks	21	
Steer Plates	18 1/2	
Medium Plates	17	
Briskets, No. 1	20	
Briskets, No. 2	17	
Shoulder Clods	25	
Steer Navel Ends	18 1/2	
Cow Navel Ends	13 @15 1/2	
Fore Shanks	12 1/2 @13	
Hind Shanks	9 1/2	
Hanging Tenderloins	20	
Trimmings	19 1/2	

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	10	@12
Hearts	10	@11
Tongues	19	@24
Sweetbreads	26	@28
Ox Tail, per lb.	8	@10
Fresh tripe, plain	7	
Fresh tripe, H. C.	9 @ 9 1/2	
Livers	9 @ 11	
Kidneys, per lb.	8	

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	18	@21
Light Carcass	26	@27
Good Carcass	28	@29
Good Saddles	32	@33
Medium Racks	12	
Good Racks	20	

Veal Product.

Brains, each	10 1/2 @11	
Sweetbreads	27 @ 40	
Calf Livers	26 @ 28	

Lamb.

Medium Lambs	27	
Round Dressed Lambs	29	
Saddles, Medium	31	
R. D. Lamb Fore	27	
Lamb Fore, Medium	24	
R. D. Lamb Saddles	32	
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @ 20	
Lamb Tongues, each	4	
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25	

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	22	
Good Sheep	24	
Medium Saddles	28	
Good Saddles	30	
Good Fore	20	
Medium Racks	18	
Mutton Legs	30	
Mutton Loins	33	
Mutton Stew, each	17	
Sheep Tongues, each	4	
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2 @ 12	

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	28	
Pork Loins	35	
Leaf Lard	28 1/2	
Tenderloins	48	
Spare Ribs	17	
Butts	32 1/2	
Hocks	17 1/2	
Trimmings	21	
Extra Lean Trimmin	23	
Tails	15 1/2	
Snouts	11 1/2	
Pigs' Feet	6	
Pigs' Heads	13 1/2	
Blade Bones	9	
Blade Meat	18	
Cheek Meat	15	
Hog Livers, per lb.	5	
Neck Bones	8	
Skinned Shoulders	27	
Pork Hearts	12	
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	9	
Pork Tongues	22	
Skin Bones	10	
Tail Bones	10	
Brains	11 1/2 @ 12	
Backfat	20 1/2	
Hams	32	
Calas	23	
Bellies	37	

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	.....
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	.....
Choicel Bologna	.....
Frankfurters	.....
Liver, with beef and pork	.....
Tongue and blood	.....
Minced Sausage	.....
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	.....
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	.....
Special Compressed Sausage	.....
Berliner Sausage	.....
Oxford Lean Butts	.....
Polish Sausage	.....
Garlic Sausage	.....
Country Smoked Sausage	.....
Country Sausage, fresh	.....
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	.....
Pork Sausage, short link	.....
Boneless lean butts in casings	.....
Luncheon Roll	.....
Delicatessen Loaf	.....
Jellied Roll	.....

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	42
Beef casing salami	38
Italian salami (new goods)	40 1/2
Holsteiner	35
Mettwurst	34 1/2
Farmer	36*
Cervelat, new	42 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.95
Bologna, 1/2@1/2	3.20 @ 11.20
Pork, link, kits	2.55
Pork, links, 1/2@1/2	4.20 @ 14.70
Polish sausage, kits	2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2@1/2	4.10 @ 14.35
Frankfurts, kits	2.30
Frankfurts, 1/2@1/2	3.50 @ 13.30
Blood sausage, kits	1.65
Blood sausage, 1/2@1/2	2.70 @ 9.45
Liver sausage, kits	1.80
Liver sausage, 1/2@1/2	3.00 @ 10.50
Head cheese, kits	1.90
Head cheese, 1/2@1/2	3.10 @ 10.85

CANNED MEATS.

Corned and roast beef, No. 1/2	Per doz.
Corned and roast beef, No. 1	4.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 2	8.25
Corned beef hash, No. 1/2	30.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1/2	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 1/2	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	—

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	41.00
Plate beef	40.00
Prime Mess Beef	41.00
Mess Beef	40.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	43.00
Mess Pork	75.00
Clear Fat Backs	53.50
Family Back Pork	51.00
Bean Pork	40.00

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	20 1/2
Pure lard	24 1/2
Lard, substitute, tcs.	23%
Lard, compound	22 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	21 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	28 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1/2 over tierces.	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	28 1/2 @ 30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	31 @ 33
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	32 1/2
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	25
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	29 @ 30

DRY SALT MEATS.

Cured Bellies, 14@16 avg.	20.75
Cured Bellies, 18@20 avg.	20.50
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	29.00
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	24.65
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	24.90
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	25.15
Extra Short Clears	26.90
Extra Short Ribs	26.90
Butts	19.90

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	33 1/4 @ 34 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	33
Skinned Hams	35 1/4
Calas, 4@6 lbs. avg.	25 1/4
Calas, 6@12 lbs. avg.	23 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs. avg.	26 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	49 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	40 1/2
Wide, 12@14 avg., and strip, 6@7 avg.	40 1/2
Wide, 5@6 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	40 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6 avg.	44 1/2

Dried Beef Insides	42 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	64
Dried Beef Outsides	63 1/2
Skinned Boiled Hams	64 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	64 1/2
Boiled Calas	65
Cooked Loin Roast	65
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	65

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14

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Retail Section

RETAILERS SHOULD KEEP ACCURATE RECORDS

Federal War Tax Collection Will Make This Necessary

The following letter, written to retailers by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is worthy of careful study. It is a war matter of grave importance, as well as a reform which retailers can well pay attention to. Commissioner Roper says:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1918.
To Retail Merchants:

The Revenue Act now pending in Congress is expected to produce \$8,000,000,000. This means a tax on the average of more than \$76 for every man, woman and child in America. The average per family is nearly \$340.

In many businesses taxes will be one of the largest items of expense. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that every concern in business, large or small, whether corporation, partnership or individual, shall maintain an exact record of its receipts and expenses; in other words, keep accurate accounts. Taxes should be considered as an expense of the year for which they are assessed, rather than for the year in which they are actually paid, and the necessary reserves should be provided for at once.

Because of the large amounts to be collected, the Bureau of Internal Revenue will be compelled to check the income tax returns filed by taxpayers more closely than heretofore. The retail merchant who is able to place before the Internal Revenue Inspector book records showing exactly how he arrived at his statement of net income will greatly facilitate the Government's task of collecting the war revenues and save himself annoyance and expense.

What Your Books Should Show.

No special system of accounts is prescribed by the Internal Revenue Bureau, but the books should show in detail inventories, purchases, sales, capital investments, depreciation and similar items required in making up the income tax return. Every merchant should study the income tax law and regulations and see to it that his accounts are kept in a manner that will enable him to determine his net income for taxation purposes.

Aside from the necessity of keeping systematic accounts in order to comply with the Government's requirements, every progressive merchant should adopt an approved accounting system for the good of his own business. In no other way can he further his financial interests more effectively. It has been proven time and time again that accurate accounts are absolutely essential to success in business.

The merchant who has a good accounting system is able to eliminate waste and unnecessary expense and can so control his purchases and his credits as to greatly lessen the chance of failure. The inventory, which cannot be taken without some form of accounts, is the compass of a business. Without it the direction in which the business is heading either for success or failure cannot be determined.

In the complexities of modern business costs must be calculated with certainty in order to determine what the selling price of an article should be in order to yield a reasonable profit. This is impossible without books of account.

Cause of Big Losses from Bad Debts.

The profits of a business or the losses of a business cannot be determined without book records; and now that the Nation requires every citizen to contribute to the war budget within his means and income, the returns required by the Government under the revenue laws cannot be made with any degree

of accuracy without books of account and annual inventories.

The bad debt loss of the Nation, which runs into large figures annually, is due in large measure to inexperience and inability. If merchants would keep even the simplest books of account the bad debt wastage would be reduced materially, for inability and inexperience are usually marked by the absence of an accounting system.

Owing to the withdrawal of man power from industry it is essential that every business man be more frugal and exert himself more effectively to conduct his business efficiently. Extra effort put forth in carrying on the business so as to increase volume at less expense, will decrease the chance of failure, increase the earnings of the merchant as a reward for his effort, and enable him to share more liberally in the governmental financial program made necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

The man who knows the exact condition of his business from day to day has an immeasurable advantage over the individual who has no records upon which to base his operations. It is the duty of every citizen, especially in these war times, to keep in such close touch with his business through record keeping and otherwise as to maintain the greatest efficiency and render to his Government every cent due in taxes.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WISCONSIN BARS TRADING STAMPS.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has handed down a decision in the action of the State Food Commissioner against a Chicago oleomargarine manufacturer, sustaining the statute of Wisconsin which prohibits the use of trading stamps and other coupons, save such as are issued by the manufacturer of a product, packed with it and redeemed by him solely.

The statute in question prohibits coupons, with this exception: "Any manufacturer, packer or dealer may issue any slip, ticket, or check with the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise which slip, ticket or check shall bear upon its face a stated cash value and shall be redeemable only in cash for the amount stated thereon, upon presentation in amounts aggregating twenty-five cents or over of redemption value, and only by the person, firm or corporation issuing the same."

The stamps used by the oleomargarine company were those of the United Profit Sharing Company. The company claimed that in this matter the coupon company was really its agent and therefore legally itself; also that the State law did not apply because the sale of the oleomargarine to the first receiver was between citizens of different States and therefore not within the control of a State law.

The court sustained the latter contention, claiming that "the plaintiff (oleo manufacturer) is entitled to proceed unmolested by defendant (the State official) so far as the so-called dealer coupons are concerned which are issued by him and placed in the original box at Chicago in which the shipments are made to the jobber or original purchaser within the State of Wisconsin, whether such

coupons are to be redeemed by plaintiff personally or through the United Profit Sharing Company."

The court also held that as to exemption of extra-State manufacturers, the Legislature "did not intend to inhibit the right to issue coupons to manufacturers or packers without the State who ship to dealers or consumers within, nor that the redemption of any such cash coupon must be done by some one within the State necessarily."

On the other point, however—of the agency status of the trading stamp company—the court held that United Profit Sharing coupons were not privileged to come under the exemption.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Fire destroyed the butcher shop of Johnson & Freeman at Camarillo, Cal.

A new public market to be known as "The Economy Market" will be opened at Third and Main streets, Los Angeles, Cal., October 1.

Allardice & Quinn have sold their meat market at Blue Rapids, Kan.

A half interest in the Miller & Chapman meat market at Lebanon, Kan., has been purchased by Miller & Shoales.

Jesse Harvey, who has conducted a meat market in Meriden, Kan., for the past ten years, has disposed of his market to F. W. Shaffert.

James Stewart, proprietor of a meat market at Jamestown, N. D., was shot and instantly killed by the accidental discharging of a revolver.

J. H. Grimes has discontinued his meat business at Randolph, Neb.

G. W. Krause has purchased the meat business of J. M. Bishop in Regan, Neb.

Peter Kristufek and John J. Evech have purchased the meat market of John Hanzal in Crete, Neb.

The Peoples Market, Gustine, Cal., has succeeded to the business of Hales & Calderio.

H. H. Wilcox, Clear Lake, S. D., is extending his meat market and will add a stock of groceries.

S. H. Barron has disposed of his meat and grocery business in Broken Arrow, Okla., to A. M. Dupree and J. S. Carter.

The City Meat Market, Abilene, Kan., has been destroyed by fire.

Sam Costen has purchased the City Cash Market, Snyder, Okla., from E. Bates.

Ed. Williams and Chas. Herneypon have purchased the meat department of the Clepper Grocery, Claremore, Okla.

Hopfensperger Brothers' new meat market on West College avenue, Appleton, Wis., has been opened to the public.

B. F. Groves has disposed of his meat market in Tiffin, Ohio, to E. J. LaFountaine.

A. E. Hass & Co. have dissolved partnership and the meat market at Reedsburg, Wis., will now be conducted by Alvin E. Hass.

N. F. Jenkins has been succeeded in the meat business at Wymore, Neb., by Dan Hall.

Andrew Rasmussen bought a meat market in Moline, Ill.

E. W. McNeill has been succeeded in the meat business at Tingley, Iowa, by H. F. Berry.

E. G. Brennecke bought a meat market at Ortonville, Minn.

Eugene Cornell sold his interest in the market at Whitewater, Wis., to John Bergfeld.

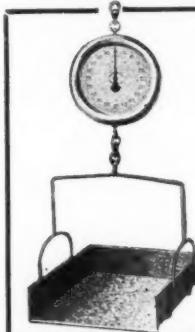
The meat and grocery market in Merrill, Wis., formerly conducted by W. G. Buhler, is now operated by the Thilman Meat & Grocery Company.

HOW TO SAVE FISH LEFT OVER.

By salting whatever fish they have unsold each week, fish dealers may greatly aid the Food Administration, declares William K. Beardsley, former manager of the New England Fish Exchange. "One of the greatest sources of unnecessary waste in the fish business, and a very important fact in the retail price of fish, is the disposal of the retail dealers' surplus stock," he says.

"The retailer buys as much fish as he thinks he can sell. Frequently, however, he overestimates and Saturday finds him with considerable unsold fish on hand. Usually such fish is allowed to become unfit for food. This, throughout the whole country amounts to a prodigious quantity."

"In selling his fish, the retailer usually charges a margin to cover the cost of fish allowed to spoil. By simply splitting the fish, placing them in a hogshead or tub, sprinkling them with salt, and setting them away, this fish can be saved for food purposes. The salted fish make their own brine and will keep indefinitely. The dealer will be protected against loss and will not have to figure on a large wastage. Every pound of fish landed will thus be made available."

**What's A Thermoseal Scale?**

It's an improved Chatillon Scale with a special device which makes this scale self-adjusting to meet varying degrees of temperature.

Improved construction eliminates vibration and makes this scale specially rapid and thoroughly reliable.

*Send for literature about
the Thermoseal Scale.*

JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1835

85 Cliff Street

New York City

LARD PAILS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AT REASONABLE PRICES FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

JOHNSON-MORSE CAN COMPANY
WHEELING, WEST VA.



Pat. { Oct. 24, 1916
Nov. 21, 1916
Nov. 28, 1916

The Adelmann Aluminum HAM BOILER

produces a cordless ham of perfect shape with centre cut from the beginning, of higher flavor and more nutritious qualities. It reduces shrinkage in boiling up to 10%. Can be handled by any hand.

Ham Boiler Corporation
640 Morris Park Ave.
NEW YORK

Light loin pork (frozen) 42-43c.
Bacon (unwrapped) 49-51c.

PERSHING GETS PRIZE BEEF.

Last March "Muskogee Boy," weighing 1,880 pounds, was auctioned off at Oklahoma City and the money secured, amounting to \$5,828, went to the Red Cross. The steer was sent to Morris & Company's plant, where it was killed and the carcass, after being frozen, was forwarded to General Pershing. Morris & Company are just in receipt of a letter from General Pershing, acknowledging the beef and expressing his sincere thanks to the Red Cross Society of Oklahoma for the generous gift.

MARKET FOR COCOANUT MEAL.

Feed manufacturers announced that a market has been established for cocoanut meal. Its use is chiefly for dairy cattle and hogs.

Business Logic

Were meat dealers, provisioners and slaughterers asked what choice they held for a non-saponifying cleaner their replies would invariably give it the big preference.

And what is equally definite when the clean, sweet, conserving, sanitary conditions produced by the use of

Wyandotte
*Sanitary
Cleaner and Cleanser*

are observed the great demand for this remarkable cleaner is at once explained.

If this cleaner produces such unusual results each time, and its long record stands as proof that it does, then the more trying the condition of the times the more profitable and necessary is its use.

Is this not good business logic and may your supply man expect your order for this cleaner.



in every package *It Cleans Clean.*

The J. B. Ford Co.

Sole Manufacturers

Wyandotte,

Mich.

New York Section

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN.

The Special Liberty Loan Committee of the Wholesale and Retail Meat Trades of Greater New York is hard at work preparing plans for the campaign for subscriptions for the Fourth Liberty Loan, which begins next Saturday, September 28, and continues for three weeks only. It will be a short and sharp drive, and the committee hopes to exceed all former records for amounts pledged.

Intensive organization and a thorough canvass in which nobody will be overlooked is the plan of Chairman Walter Blumenthal and his co-workers. Headquarters have been established at No. 7 East 42d street, with Dr. J. D. Dunkel, secretary of the committee, in charge, and from this point the campaign will be directed. Everybody in the trade, from proprietors down, will be expected to volunteer as canvassers.

One of the most effective plans, it is expected, will be that by which packinghouse salesmen will be mobilized as a canvassing force, to call on their trade and cover it thoroughly in the drive for subscriptions. A meeting of these salesmen will be held on Tuesday evening, September 24, at 8 o'clock, in parlor "A," Hotel Biltmore, to organize this campaign for reaching the retail trade.

Chairman Blumenthal is especially anxious to have every one in the trade who makes a subscription make it through this committee. It may be placed through any bank desired, or in any channel desired, but it should be made on a Meat Trades Committee blank, so this committee will get credit for it.

Sub-committees of the different branches of the trade have been completed in most instances by the chairman of these committees, and are announced as follows:

Retail Butchers' Sub-Committee of New York.—Chairman, Charles Grismer, 44 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn. East Side Association.—Chairman, August F. Grimm, 2503 Broadway; secretary, Wm. H. Hornidge, 224 East Forty-eighth street. West Side Association.—Chairman, Louis E. Beckman, 692 Ninth avenue; secretary, William Zeigler, 645 Ninth avenue. Bronx Association.—Chairman, Christian Schuck, 2056 Jerome avenue; secretary, John Schulz, 811 Courtland avenue.

Washington Heights Association.—Chairman, C. H. Hembdt, 1338 St. Nicholas avenue; secretary, Alfred A. Kraus, 1460 St. Nicholas avenue. Brooklyn Association.—Chairman, Albert Rosen, 416 Park Place; secretary, O. Edw. Jahrsdorfer, 2439 Silver street. South Brooklyn Association.—Chairman, David Van Gelder, 7408 Fifth avenue; secretary, Louis Bender, 5025 Fifth avenue. Ridgewood Association—Chairman, John Baumann, 240 Hamburg avenue; secretary, Otto Habicht, 470 Hamburg avenue. Greenpoint Association.—Chairman, Morris Hirtz, 942 Manhattan avenue; secretary, Edward Tabak, 121 Grand street.

Wholesale Butchers' Sub-Committee.—Chairman, E. J. Mayer, Jos. Stern & Sons Co.; Moe Saunders, N. Y. Veal & Mutton Co.; Leo S. Joseph, N. Y. Butchers Dressed Meat Co.; Abraham Strauss, Mr. Isaac Korn. Western Branch Houses Sub-Committee.—Chairman, A. C. Dean, Swift and Company; John Moran, Armour & Company; George Hanley, Cudahy Packing Company; C. J. Higgins, Morris & Company; F. F. Finkeldey, Wilson & Company; B. A. Perron, Sinclair Sales Company; Burton O. Gibbs, John Morrell & Co.

Hog Slaughterers and Provisioners' Sub-Committee.—Chairman, Albert Rohe, Rohe & Brother; secretary, Fred Scharnikow, Rohe & Brother; Otto Stahl, 2332 Third avenue; George Kern, 350 West Thirty-eighth street; Adolph Gobel, Morgan avenue, Brooklyn; Alex. Figge, 627 West Fortieth street.

Packinghouse Sundries Sub-Committee.—Chairman, Abe Frank, Forty-fourth street and First avenue.

Jobbers' Sub-Committee.—Chairman, David Mayer, Meyer Katz, Gustave Adler, Sol. Levy, Sig. Guttfreund.

Kosher Butchers' Sub-Committee.—Chairman, Louis Pivnik, 75 East One Hundred and Eleventh street; J. Kornbluh, 353 East Tenth street; Jos. Weissinger, 50 Stanton street; B. Lastfogel, 63 East One Hundred and Eleventh street; I. Wickler, 73 East Seventh street; A. Burg, 348 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn; A. Laub, 1439 St. John's place, Brooklyn; P. Rosenblum, 2901 Mermaid avenue, S. I.; Mr. Goldstein, 493 Claremont avenue, Pkwy BX; Mr. Gips, 523 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh street; Mr. Moroznick, 944 Glenmore avenue, Brownsville; Mr. Brill, 234 East One Hundred and Twelfth street.

Italian Butchers' Sub-Committee.—Chairman, Joseph Di Santi, 89 Bayard street; secretary, John M. Halk, 458 Pearl street; Chas. Franchini, 458 Pearl street; Joseph Abetbi, 52 Mulberry street; Herman Ressler, 714 Mulberry street; Frank Carbone, 81

Bayard street; A. Comollo, 288 Seventh avenue; John De Angelis, 42 Carmine street; S. Comollo, 208 Bleecker street; C. Boatti, 327 Seventh avenue.

Sausage Casing Trade Sub-Committee.—Chairman, Julius Oppenheimer; Arthur Levi, 82 Pearl street.

Washington Market Sub-Committee.—Chairman, William Minder; George Bender, D. Cetrick, Philip G. Alexander, E. I. Eldriage, H. Greenbaum.

Labor Organizations' Sub-Committee.—Chairman, John Kennedy, 200 East Forty-fifth street; Dennis Daw, Frank Imhof, John Hagan, Fred. Hummel, John Kettles, M. Ratchford, John Walsh, Wm. Dorfman, Edward Atkinson.

Renderers and Fat Dealers' Sub-Committee.—Chairman, Herman Brand, 404 East Forty-eighth street; Simon, Levy; Fred Lesser, 1686 Avenue A; Julius Felsenthal, Ed. Guckenheimer.

GREAT NEW YORK NEWS.

J. M. Lee, of the legal department of Morris & Company, Chicago, was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending September 14, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 21.34 cents per pound.

George A. Blair, manager of Wilson & Company's traffic department, Chicago, and Ed. Clair of the superintendent's office, were in New York this week.

Daniel P. Boehm has incorporated in Manhattan to deal in poultry, game and meat, with a capital stock of \$60,000. The incorporators are E. A., D. H. and D. P. Boehm, Jr., of Brooklyn.

S. W. Hind, of the Swenson Evaporator Company, Chicago, is in New York to attend the Chemical Industries Exposition, which begins at the Grand Central Palace on Monday, and at which his company is to have its customary attractive exhibit.

Leaders of local butcher workmen's unions in New York called a mass meeting of butcher workmen for Wednesday evening to try to add members to their organizations and to stir up a movement for increased wages and shorter hours. The meeting was held at Corrigan's hall at Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street, and was addressed by several labor leaders and walking delegates.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending September 14, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 459 lbs.; Brooklyn, 16,709 lbs.; total, 17,268 lbs. Horse Meat—Brooklyn, 4,095 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 400 lbs.; Queens, 90 lbs.; total, 490 lbs. Poultry—Manhattan, 3,997 lbs.

William Hamer, auditor of branch houses for Armour & Company in the New York territory, died on Wednesday, September 18, of pneumonia, after a brief illness. News of his death was a great shock to all who knew him. He was taken sick with a cold only last Saturday while at his country home at Pompton Lakes, N. J., and later was brought to a hospital in New York when pneumonia developed. Funeral services were held at the city home on Friday evening, and were very largely attended. Mr. Hamer had been with Armour & Company and the National Packing Company for a continuous service of almost eighteen years.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Steers:				
Choice	\$27.50@28.25	\$28.00@28.50	\$28.00@29.00	\$.....
Good	25.50@27.00	26.00@27.00	26.00@28.00	27.00@28.00
Medium	22.00@24.00	22.00@24.00	22.00@25.00	23.00@26.00
Common	19.00@21.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@23.00	.....
Cows:				
Good	19.00@21.00	23.00@.....	21.00@22.00	.....
Medium	17.00@15.00	19.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	19.00@21.00
Common	16.50@17.00 *	17.00@18.50	17.00@19.00	17.00@19.00
Bulls:				
Good	18.00@19.00	.....	.....	.....
Medium	15.00@16.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	.....
Common	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.00@15.50	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	27.00@28.00	29.00@.....	28.00@30.00	30.00@32.00
Good	26.00@27.00	27.50@28.50	27.00@28.00	28.00@30.00
Medium	24.00@26.00	25.00@27.00	25.00@26.00	26.00@28.00
Common	22.00@24.00	22.00@24.00	22.00@24.00	20.00@25.00
Yearlings:				
Common	10.00@14.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton:				
Good	20.00@21.00	22.00@24.00	20.00@22.00	.....
Medium	18.00@19.00	20.00@22.00	19.00@20.00	.....
Common	15.00@18.00	17.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	.....

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

FEDERAL

One to Five Ton Capacities

Another
FEDERAL

One of the hundreds of Federals giving perfect service every day in the grocery business.



*"Return
Loads
Will Cut
Your Costs."*

Federals Answering the "Hurry Up" Call for Food!

BECAUSE of their ability to stay on the job, to haul capacity loads every time, and the low cost of operating—Federals have taken a very prominent place in the handling of the country's food problem.

Newton Packing Company, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Armour & Company and scores of other prominent food concerns have found that the Federal best solves their delivery problems.

It seems that Federals are invariably selected where the delivery of goods must positively be made on time and at the lowest cost.

Write for your copy of the "Traffic News"—a magazine for truck owners and buyers.

Federal Motor Truck Company
61 Federal St. Detroit, Mich.

September 21, 1918

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, fair to choice.....	\$16.00@19.00
Stags and oxen	—@—
Bulls	6.50@10.00
Cows	4.25@10.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime.....	\$15.00@21.00
Live calves, prime Western.....	@12.00
Live calves, yearlings	5.50@ 7.00
Live calves, skim milk.....	8.50@ 9.00
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	12.50@14.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to prime.....	17.25@19.75
Live lambs, culs	12.00@15.00
Live sheep, common to good.....	8.00@12.00
Live sheep, culs	5.50@ 7.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@20.50
Hogs, medium	@21.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@21.00
Pigs	@20.50
Roughs	@18.25

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	28 1/2@30
Choice native light.....	28 @29
Native, common to fair	25 @27

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	28 @30
Choice native light	28 @29
Native, common to fair	25 @25 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	26 @26 1/2
Choice Western, light	22 @26
Common to fair Texas	20 @23
Good to choice heifers	26 1/2@27 1/2
Common to fair heifers	22 1/2@23
Choice cows	21 @22
Common to fair cows	17 @19
Fresh Bologna bulls	14 @17

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	36 @38	35 @38
No. 2 ribs.....	30 @30	32 @34
No. 3 ribs.....	24 @28	30 @31
1 loins.....	36 @38	38 @40
No. 2 loins.....	30 @30	34 @36
No. 3 loins.....	24 @28	30 @33
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	32 @33	34 @36
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	29 @30	31 @33
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	26 @27	29 @30
No. 1 rounds.....	28 @29	29 @29
No. 2 rounds	24 @26	28 @28
No. 3 rounds.....	20 @22	27 @27
No. 1 chuck.....	23 @24	24 @24
No. 2 chuck.....	20 @20	24 @24
No. 3 chuck.....	15 @15	22 @23

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	30 @31
Veals, country, dressed, per lb.....	28 @30
Western, calves, choice	23 @31
Western calves, fair to good.....	25 @27
Grassers and buttermilks	18 @24

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@29
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@29
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@29 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@29 1/2
Pigs	@30%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	28 @20
Lambs, choice	27 @28
Lambs, good	24 @25
Lambs, medium to good	26 @27
Sheep, choice	21 @22
Sheep, medium to good	21 @22
Sheep, culs	15 @16

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@35 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@35
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@34
Smoked picnics, light	26 @26
Smoked picnics, heavy	25 @25
Smoked shoulders	@26

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

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Stags and oxen	—@—
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Cows	4.25@10.50

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Live calves, prime Western.....	@12.00
Live calves, yearlings	5.50@ 7.00
Live calves, skim milk.....	8.50@ 9.00
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	12.50@14.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to prime.....	17.25@19.75
Live lambs, culs	12.00@15.00
Live sheep, common to good.....	8.00@12.00
Live sheep, culs	5.50@ 7.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@20.50
Hogs, medium	@21.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@21.00
Pigs	@20.50
Roughs	@18.25

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	28 1/2@30
Choice native light	28 @29
Native, common to fair	25 @27

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	28 1/2@30
Choice native light	28 @29
Native, common to fair	25 @27

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	28 @30
Choice native light	28 @29
Native, common to fair	25 @25 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	26 @26 1/2
Choice Western, light	22 @26
Common to fair Texas	20 @23
Good to choice heifers	26 1/2@27 1/2
Common to fair heifers	22 1/2@23
Choice cows	21 @22
Common to fair cows	17 @19
Fresh Bologna bulls	14 @17

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	36 @38	35 @38
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No. 3 ribs.....	24 @28	30 @31
1 loins.....	36 @38	38 @40
No. 2 loins.....	30 @30	34 @36
No. 3 loins.....	24 @28	30 @33
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	32 @33	34 @36
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	29 @30	31 @33
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	26 @27	29 @30
No. 1 rounds.....	28 @29	29 @29
No. 2 rounds	24 @26	28 @28
No. 3 rounds.....	20 @22	27 @27
No. 1 chuck.....	23 @24	24 @24
No. 2 chuck.....	20 @20	24 @24
No. 3 chuck.....	15 @15	22 @23

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	30 @31
Veals, country, dressed, per lb.....	28 @30
Western, calves, choice	23 @31
Western calves, fair to good.....	25 @27
Grassers and buttermilks	18 @24

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@29
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@29
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@29 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@29 1/2
Pigs	@30%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	28 @20
Lambs, choice	27 @28
Lambs, good	24 @25
Lambs, medium to good	26 @27
Sheep, choice	21 @22
Sheep, medium to good	21 @22
Sheep, culs	15 @16

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@35 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@35
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@34
Smoked picnics, light	26 @26
Smoked picnics, heavy	25 @25
Smoked shoulders	@26

REFINED SALT PETER.

Refined salt peter, granulated, bbls.....	@27
Refined salt peter, crystals, bbls.....	@27
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y. & S. F.	26 1/2 @ 26
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	26 1/2 @ 26

REFINED SALT PETER.

Refined salt peter, granulated, bbls.....	@27

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